The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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SAINTS AND SINNERS.

BY RICHARD REALF.

There goes a woman who, loving too much—
Somehow or other, perhaps, became
Imbued with patches of soot and snatch—
With blotches of sin and shame.
But I think, by the piteous look in her eyes,
(Have you seen the eyes of a stricken doe?)
That down in her heart she moans and cries
With unutterable woe.

There goes a column of circumspects—see,
How clean and comely, and sleek and fair.
And, unto the ultimate degree,
Prim and proper they are.
Ah, worlding! You need not pry nor peek
Into their natures for fault or flaw;
They are not of your kidney, frail and weak:—
They are strong, and walk by the Law.

But mark; they have caught a glimpse of her skirts!
(How keen they are on the scent for sin.)
And the hound in the heart of each asserts
Itself—and the pack begin.
Bravely, my masters! Make her now!
What to you is her awful stress?
And not in the daylight dare you avow
Pity for wretchedness.

There, there, enough now—handsomely done!
(How whitely your teeth show when you snarl!)
And now, like a poor, scared deer, did run,
(Whither?) the frighted girl.
Whither?—But that can be naught to you—
Why was her shadow flung on your path?
And Heaven, of course, must be pleased to view
A stronger man's terrible wrath.

Well: I am a sinner—or what you please;
And you may be saints, for aught I know;
But I swear, O excellent Pharisees,
That whiter than driven snow,
Compared with you, is the soul you drove
Hard on the horrible edge of hell:—
And something, I think, was said of Love,
By Some One—can you tell?

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A YOUNG LADY FARMER

The Prairie *Farmer* says: We lately had the pleasure of "interviewing" a Miss A., of Illinois, who for some years past has been engaged in carrying on a farm of 120 acres; and, deeming her example worthy of imitation in these days of unhealthful and lackadaisical womanhood, we have made a few notes for the benefit of our readers.

Miss A. was a teacher, but at the time of her commencing farming was a student in a leading young ladies' seminary of the country. Her father died, leaving a widow, and, we believe, two daughters and a boy, of whom Miss A. was the eldest, and the boy a lad of ten or a dozen years of age. The farm was, we believe, encumbered with a considerable amount of debt. Under the counsel of her mother, who was endeavoring to manage the farm with hired help, failing and concluding, as she expressed it, that she would rather keep her mother than the farm, she left the seminary in 1868 and commenced farming.

The farm at that time consisted of eighty acres of the home farm, about half of which was in cultivation, and most of which was bottom land, rich, but was more or less subject to overflow, and at a little distance were forty acres more, also in cultivation. The home farm had a pretty good house, but the barn had recently been burned, and the fences were not good. Twelve acres had been planted to apples of good variety. She had four horses, and got the loan of another from a friend, who also aids and is aided in turn by lending implements, &c. She has also a good team of her own raising, besides a horse that does duty in the market-wagon.

So she went to work with the aid of her then little brother, and to some extent of her mother and sister, who also took charge of the housekeeping. They hired but little labor, and as far as possible, did their own work. She learned to do nearly all kinds of work. She does not plow much, but can do it. She took out 50 to 100 stumps in one year with spade and ax, at the same time assisting her brother who was drilling wheat. She bound and shocked, which she says she likes well. She can use the ax pretty well; formerly she could chop better than her brother, but now he chops as well as she can herself, and she does less of it. She is her own master in this when at home, and at work, a broad brimmed hat, gloves, and boots to order. She wishes to look as well as other girls, and thus protects herself from the sun and keeps aloof from out-door labor. She likes the open-air life and the out-door work, and is healthy and strong—quite a miracle of vigor from the modern young lady's standpoint.

Most of the home farm is cultivated in corn, though she has eight acres in grass and 12 in orchard. She raised 23 acres of winter wheat in 1872. It was a failure, the crop lost from 3 to 5 acres from the failure of the man she had engaged to cut and bind it, and the rest, with scarce and inefficient labor by that floating class of men that are always willing to take advantage of those who cannot help themselves, it cost her 20 cents per bushel to get the wheat. Yet she got 450 bushels of wheat, weighing 62 pounds to the bushel.

The young orchard bore a good deal of fruit in 1872, and she sold 100 bushels of summer apples, and has 150 bushels of apples now in the cellar. She took most of the apples to market herself, selling some of them as low as 75 cents per bushel, and as high as $1.

IMPORTANCE OF SILEX IN THE SOIL.

Silica gives hardness and stiffness to the straw and leaves of cereal grain. When wheat or rye is sown where a brush-heap or pole of logs has been burned to ashes the straw will be unusually stiff, and the leaves much harsher than other straw growing in the vicinity, but away from the area of the burning. The potash and the silica found in the soil are taken up by the growing plants, and form a coating of liquid glass, which is spread evenly over the straw and leaves, the silica in combination with a small per cent. of potash. The straw is no doubt the disease communicable in various ways, such as drinking out of the same water vessel, the liquid being contaminated by the discharge. In the same way the food they peck over, or the grass in their runs holds upon it some of the matter coughed or sneezed up. It is only with birds of value that real attempts at cure are made. Many of these are increasing in numbers in that province.

The *Epoca* says Senor Figueras has returned from Barcelona discouraged. He fears that discipline cannot be restored in the army there.

Pork and Beef Packing of Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The *Commercial Bulletin* of this city to-day gives the total number of hogs and cattle packed at this point this season: Hogs 1,425,076, against 1,678,858 last season; cattle 15,705, against 16,680 last season; total number of barrels of mess pork packed 85,285; other grades 12,601; tierces of lard 196,054.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 20, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This is public bill day, and the following acts were passed:

Relative to jurisdiction of Courts of Equity.

Act relative to limitations of actions.

Act to release certain oil companies from taxation.

Act relieving incorporated manufacturing associations from special taxation.

Act for the better collection of debts.

Act to establish a mechanics' high school.

Act for the better collection of debts in Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh-Allegheny Consolidation Bill Passed.

Mr. Ballentine, immediately on the reassembling of the House at three o'clock for the afternoon session, had the rules suspended and the new city charter passed by its title, under a suspension of the rules. It was immediately sent to the Senate, and in less than two hours the bill was messaged back to the House, as having passed with amendments, which were that if the districts on the north side intended to be consolidated, should vote "against," then the provisions of the bill should not apply. Notwithstanding the House amendments, Senator Graham thought he would be sure of it and nailed on this ironclad provision to make it certain. The House then concurred

Other Bills Considered.

The bill to provide for the taking of evidence in homicide cases where the defense was insanity was opposed by Messrs. McCormick, Mahon and Mitchell, and postponed.

The act relieving mortgages from taxation was favored by Mr. Newmeyer, but laid over.

Mr. Hain's resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our members in Congress to oppose any bill authorizing the National government to assume control of the telegraph lines, was passed in the House almost unanimously.

The new geological survey was called up by Mr. Latta, but postponed.

At 6 o'clock a prolonged debate was had on the resolution fixing the time of final adjournment. Mr. Newmeyer, of Allegheny county, was in the chair, and held the gavel during the parliamentary storm with considerable nerve.

At the night session the general insurance law was considered, being the special order.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Petriken—Act to exempt property to the value of seven hundred dollars from taxation from date of purchase.

Mr. Delamater—Relative to auctioneers in Crawford county.

Mr. McClure—For accomplishing the sale of Railroads ordered to be sold by decree of United States courts.

The following bills were passed: Act to improve Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

Act to incorporate the Millersville Normal School to borrow money at eight per cent.

Act for the protection of coal property in the pools of the Monongahela river.

Act to incorporate the Montrose Bridge Company.

Act to incorporate the Lancaster Gas Company.

To incorporate the Indian Creek and Ligonier Valley Railroad.

The Charter for Pittsburgh.

The new charter came over from the House. Senator Graham, after a careful examination of the bill, was not thoroughly satisfied that by some of its provisions it might not straddle up the city of Allegheny in order to make the matter clear, he added a proviso to the end of the section, to the effect that at the October election the voters in the North side should vote against consolidation, the provisions of the bill should in no way apply. It should be put in force so far as the people of that section were concerned.

Harry Oliver and J. Harvey Jones feel elevated over their passage of the new charter. It has got stronger and finer growths than those which started in the spring. When I was there, it had the largest and healthiest set of branches of the newly planted trees; but the one not olders was quite dead. I shall withhold the name of the gentleman, otherwise, I have no doubt he would get an office. Since last fall, he has been month by the curious, who are never satisfied unless they can "go and see," and thus give him a lot of trouble which I do not feel justified in doing. But as I am in the way of business, I will subscribe my name, and, were further proof necessary, I will just mention that a very old friend of mine, Mr. Chetwood, is the present position of the shrubbery, has watched it throughout the whole process, and in fact, during the whole summer."

PROFITABLE FARMING.

There are too many men who put their all in a single venture, and if that fail are utterly used up. There is perhaps no business where it pays better to "go slow" than in farming. The following rules which have been founded on experience and which the shrewd man of business can take advantage of with an almost assured certainty of success. But we cannot do this. We cannot tell what will happen to our crops. Sometimes it will be over dry, sometimes over wet: sometimes we are plagued with swarms of insects, at other times we are afflicted with blights and mold. Against none of these things can we get the slightest insurance.

But we have dwelt on this recently, in speaking of the value of diversifying our products. Trouble never comes singly. Allegheny county will, I hope, be an exception to this rule.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

Harrisburg has voted in favor of license by sixty-eight majority.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 24, 1873.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. McClure—To retire Judges of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Common Pleas on one-half salary.

Mr. Delamater—To divorce John and Susan McKeen; also, to pay Mr. Bates, historian, deficiencies in appropriation.

Mr. Humphreys called up and had passed an act relating to the second district of South Pittsburgh.

Mr. Graham called up the act to change the manner of appointing Aldermen for the city of Pittsburgh. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Graham and Humphreys and opposed by Mr. Hutan, and was laid over.

Personal Explanation.

Senator McKinley, rising to an explanation, said that the report of the Senate proceedings last week had been misreported in the Pittsburgh papers. He did not say that the Chinese were as good as the Irish, and that he could not find words to do it justice. He did not believe it then and did not believe it now, and never could believe it. He would not sell an office received, any more than he would sell an office received from the people.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Grocers' bill was passed, with an amendment by Mr. Mahon, that the bill would only apply when the parties waived the exemption.

Mr. Ramsey said that his motives were misrepresented by officers of the House in connection with the bill. He (Mr. Ramsey) denounced the charge that he was prompted by any improper motives in the passage of the bill as false.

Mr. Mylin made a motion to change the time of electing the Board of Managers of the Cathedral in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Newmeyer read a bill to build a town hall in Penn township.

The House is holding an evening session, and will sit a-la-the purpose of reaching the new county of Minnequa bill.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 20, 1873.

The House, to-day, postponed the final adjournment resolution, which the Senate is nursing, until next Thursday. As the resolution originally passed he House it fixed Thursday, March 27, as the day of final adjournment. Now the House professes to be disappointed because the Senate fixed a later day, but, instead of non-concurrence, should have added a proviso to the end of the resolution, that in case

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

A VERY large share of the appointments recently made by the President are reappointments of tried men who have demonstrated alike their capacity and faithfulness. This is the right kind of Civil Service reform.

THE Washington *Chronicle* is mealy-mouthed. It calls the recent Congressional grab "the salary error." "Error" is not the term used in the statute to define the act of appropriating the money of another to one's own use. It is a word of one syllable.

THE London money market, according to the last mail advices, was beginning to be influenced by the prospect of new foreign loans. It is understood that a large operation on account of the Russian Government is in contemplation, and Egypt and Turkey will also appear as borrowers before long. Subscriptions have also just been invited for Massachusetts bonds for $600,000 at 5 per cent. interest.

THE Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, at a meeting held in this city on Monday, opened the bids for the construction of the new college buildings; but as the most favorable proposition exceeded by about $20,000 the amount available for that purpose, the project was postponed until the next meeting three months hence, at which time it is hoped the sum lacking will be placed at the disposal of the board.

THE efforts of English archæologists to protect the prehistoric monuments of Great Britain from destruction should call the attention of the people of this country to the preservation of the numerous remains of the mound builders scattered so commonly over the West. In many places all traces of them have already disappeared, and a half century will probably see their total extinction, unless some steps are taken to prevent it.

THE protracted season of cold weather has allowed a large amount of dirt and ashes to accumulate in the streets and alleys of the city, and weeks of constant effort will be required before they can be said to be in even tolerable condition. Unless this accumulation of months is removed before the approaching warm weather has time to ferment the mass of impurities, much sickness will follow. It is time the work were begun.

THE person who has just formally protested a one hundred dollar United States greenback because the Treasury refused to redeem it in gold, is said to have formerly been one of ALEXANDER DELMAR'S principal arithmetic men. He also aided in compiling the statistics of the United States designed to be sent to the World's Fair in 1867, which the Treasury and State Departments found necessary to gather up and burn. This simple fact being known, the folly is at once explained.

THE opening of the Boston Public Library upon Sunday, which has occasioned so much controversy between the liberal and conservative wings of the clergy and public men, seems to have, so testimony of all newspapers, for the present thus far proved the foresight of those who advocated the idea; it is filled on that day by an orderly assemblage of young men, who, contrary to the opinions of the mere theologians, call for such books as have a tendency to refine and elevate, while the worthier periodicals of the day and week are liberally patronized.

DURING the long and severe ordeal to which the reputation of Vice President COLFAX was subjected, under the Credit Mobilier charges, his Indiana friends who had known him best, continued to give him their fullest confidence. A leading Indiana journal says: "Those who have known SCHUYLER COLFAX best never doubted his purity." The South Bend *Tribune*, published at his home, says: "MR. COLFAX comes out of this desperate attempt to ruin his honor and integrity with flying colors. He has gone through the fiery furnace of falsehood and calumny unscathed, and a day stands before the world all the better for it."

THERE seems to be a general misunderstanding regarding the amendments which passed Congress last session in regard to the Soldiers' Homestead law. The act simply provides that whereas the law of 1872 permits soldiers to enter homesteads on what are called "double minimum lands," or lands within the limits of railway grants, and whereas many soldiers had entered eighty acres each, they are now entitled to enter a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of such lands. The amendment simply doubles the quantity of land that may be entered under the law. All other propositions to amend the law, or confer bounties of lands, failed to pass.

A PROSPEROUS spring trade may be anticipated. New York papers state that such is the activity at the Custom House, from the extraordinary importations just now, that the employees of the government can hardly get through the work. The average daily receipts from duties at the New York Custom House since the first of the present month have amounted to half a million of dollars, and this notwithstanding the average reduction of about ten per cent. in the tariff since last spring. An income from customs at the rate of fifteen millions a month, at that port alone, shows that there need be no fear of a deficiency in the revenue. On the contrary, there will probably be a large surplus revenue at the end of the fiscal year.

WITH reference to the current report concerning Governor HENDRICKS'S attempts to organize a new party, it is probably true that some of the more prominent of the Democratic leaders have secretly been in consultation with reference to the re-organization of the party on an "improved and enlarged platform." The movement, however, is but the second part of the programme which was first held by the same gentlemen in New York city in January last. One of the "enlargements" suggested at that meeting was the acquisition of Cuba and the annexation of Mexico, on the theory that the popular mind now required some expansive stimulants of that kind, to enable it to recover whatever of elasticity and tone it lost during the rebellion. HENDRICKS, unquestionably, is ambitious. But so also was WOLSEY.

THE farmers of the West are beginning to make themselves felt in more ways than one. We referred, a day or two ago, to the movement now on foot looking to the assembling of a Convention of Western Congressmen during the ensuing summer, for the purpose of securing unity of sentiment and action upon Western interests. It is now proposed that the farmers and mechanics of that section, who are rapidly organizing their societies, shall call a delegate convention at the same time and place. The Congressional convention meets for the purpose of nationalizing, to some extent, the farmers' movement, and with the view of calling the attention of the Congressional meeting to the particular problems in which they are all interested. It is every day becoming more and more evident that the transportation problem is shortly to receive such a sifting as it never had before.

APROPOS of certain recent executions of criminals for murder, the *Nation* hits the nail squarely on the head, when it advises all sensible men and women who have sympathy to spare to pour it out first of all on the unhappy victim who has been taken off without a moment's warning, next on his poor family, and finally on the millions of decent men and women who throng our streets day and night relying on the law for security, their pockets filled, not with "deadly weapons," but with the tools of honest trades and the hard earnings of honest toil, and their heads filled with dreams of affection and the plans and schemes of useful industry and economy. We cannot watch over them too carefully, and feel for them too tenderly; and it is only after doing our whole duty to them that people ought to go to the prison to save men who have been cracking their skulls or shooting them down.

WHAT can be more thrilling than to mark an enflamed orator soaring in the high regions of his impassioned eloquence, with his garlands and robes about him? Here, now, is Col. ALEX. MCCLURE, who, apparently impressed with the belief that syllables govern the world, breaks out in the State Senate into this mournfully indignant but melodious rhapsody:

> "I am heart-sore of narrow, illiberal, unjust partisanship, that dare not do right, and trembles to assail wrong."

Is it not cheering, and calculated to brighten the countenances of every lover of his kind, to behold so pulsant a "reformer"—one with so admirable a record gleaming like gold behind him—thus rise up and shake his invincible locks? And yet—sad to say—there have very often been those who have had all the contortions of the Sybil without a particle of the inspiration.

A CERTAIN Philadelphia paper which, during the late political campaign in this State, became the willing and servile tool of malignant defamation and slander against the candidates of the Republican party, talks about the necessity of the passage of a bill to establish "the freedom of the press of Pennsylvania." Whatever may be the defects of the present libel laws of the State, that paper, certainly, has no standing before the people on which to plead for "the freedom of the press." The really dangerous enemies to the liberty of printing, in a free country, are the men who abuse it, who thus bring upon their own license the condemnation of the law and public opinion, and who then attempt to confuse their libelous utterances with the independent expression of an honest judgment. Let the press be rid of the unscrupulous abusers of its privileges, and it will no longer have anything to fear, either from laws of libel or from public opinion. For then it can appeal with confidence to the people for the abolition of whatever in our present laws appears to threaten the fearless and honest journalist with embarrassment.

PEOPLE IN CUBA.

No intelligent foreigner has been at all surprised by the act of the Spanish Cortes abolishing slavery in Porto Rico. Though less progressive upon the whole, and less educated than several other European nations, Spain abounds in men who are at once well informed and thoroughly pervaded by the benevolent spirit of the age, and through their influence during several years now antislavery sentiment has been growing steadily stronger and more general. That the chiefs of the present government are entirely pledged to the abolition of the abominable institution in their colonies is a truth concerning which there is no room for doubt. They are life-long enemies of the system, which they have been accustomed to combat on the grounds of injustice and economy as well as of humanity, and if, having been placed in control of the government, they were to forget or seem to forget and disregard the duty imposed upon them of translating their well known convictions into fact, they would forfeit the reputation to which in great degree they owe their official position.

Common fairness and international courtesy require Americans especially thus to judge the republican rulers of Spain. Influential newspapers of the United States, some of them at least under the inspiration of Cuban refugees, are already laboring to counteract the favorable impression which emancipation in Porto Rico is adapted to produce. Why, it is demanded, are the four hundred thousand slaves of Cuba left in bondage when the fifty thousand of Porto Rico are liberated? the purpose of the cavillers evidently being to charge the Spanish republic with inconsistency, and to suggest doubts as to the sincerity of its hostility to slavery. But Americans, recollecting the difficulties which once embarrassed themselves in the attempt to reconcile the dictates of what seemed sound policy with the clamorous exactions of humanity, should be the last of foreigners to overlook the practical difficulties with which the chiefs of Spain are to contend. They are not merely abolitionists or humanitarians; they are also statesmen, who know that great political and economical questions can not be satisfactorily settled in the light (or heat) of sentimentalism.

The Cuban question is a grievous legacy, "a heritage of woe," which the young republic has received by transmission from its predecessor. Separated by thousands of miles of sea from the mother land, the chiefs of its government and institutions seems to have retained many of those abuses which were once common to Spanish rule everywhere, but which in Spain itself even Spaniards some time ago ceased to tolerate. Then, besides being a museum of antique enormities, the island has been fruitful in flagrant abuses peculiar to its colonial position, as the refuge of hungry adventurers in search of money. And it is perfectly natural that so much information, whether more of existing evils have resulted from the activity of the official representatives of the mother country or from the activity of resident Spanish traders, or from the peculiarities of the Creole population degraded by the climate. But in despite of all drawbacks the island has long been regarded by Spaniards as the most precious of their outlying possessions, and any government which should now propose to transfer it to another power, or give it over to self-government, would at once incur the contempt of all classes of the nation, with the loss of office.

The candid foreigner must also admit that, while Cuba remains in its present conditionan act of the Cortes emancipating the slaves would hardly appear to promise any immediate results of a character to justify the measure. It is clearly good policy on the part of the Madrid government to delay decisive action until some conditions exist under which the action adopted will not extend and intensify the conflict in progress. Not only to lose the island but to produce a convulsion fatal to hundreds of thousands of lives, negro and Spanish, would not enhance the influence or prestige of the young republic even in the estimation of enthusiastic abolitionists everywhere, and the peril will be hardly less commercial or improbable to anyone who remembers the history of the French West Indies.

As to "Free Cuba," as some call it, and the struggle for independence during the last four years, it is not easy to see any grounds upon which American citizens can regard either of them with much respect or interest. According to an evidently intelligent and honest correspondent of a late European journal, the insurgents maintain themselves wholly and solely in the wild and uninhabited tracts of the eastern part of the island. The forests are their hiding places and their fortifications; stiff cient food of a kind being easily procurable and clothing being rendered unnecessary by the climate. Of the conflict in the East the people of Havana and the West in general know absolutely nothing, except what true or false statements about it they find in their newspapers. In reference to the various cruelties practiced by the participants in the struggle, the correspondent affirms in the strongest terms that neither party is more humane or more civilized than the other. Of the one hundred and fifty thousand lives already sacrificed in the war not more than a few hundred have fallen in battle, most of the victims having been carried off by cholera, fevers, summary executions, etc.

But the most significant statement in the letter refers to the intense hatred and contempt of classes for one another which characterize the people of the island. The man born in old Spain looks down with unutterable disdain upon the Creole, while the latter longs for nothing so much as for the day of vengeance. "The Creoles," says the correspondent, "are a feeble race, and, though much superior in number to the Spaniards, they would probably be annihilated if the Peninsulars or immigrants from Spain were to carry out the plan of destruction which is sometimes talked about. There are very many who see in the extermination of the Creoles a cure for all the sufferings of Cuba." But the objection to this remedy is, it seems, that after a few generations a repetition of its application would be necessary, as the descendants of the new immigrants would undergo from the climate the same deterioration with their predecessors.

Between the Creoles and the resident Spaniards there is, we are told, only one bond of union or sympathy, and this is their common hatred for the Spanish functionaries who practice the most shameless extortion and rascality and it is thought possible that the two classes who hate each other so cordially may some day combine their forces to throw off the yoke of Madrid. But the correspondent is sure that the alliance could not survive the attainment of its end; the parties to it having driven away the oppressor, would instantly fall upon each other in a conflict which would terminate in the subjugation of one of them, unless a third party—the United States perhaps—stepped in to arrest the quarrel.

But the people of the United States do not desire to perform the part of mediator in any such affair. They do not desire to possess Cuba, nor do they desire to place themselves in a position which might tempt them to its acquisition. Hence, they—at least the reflecting and sober-minded portion of them—cannot but earnestly wish that the new Spanish republic may succeed, not only in establishing itself at home, but in introducing such beneficent reforms in Cuba as shall reconcile all classes of its population to the new government. Genuine republicanism cannot fail also to pay all class hatreds, as well as abolish slavery in due time.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

Like our own country, England begins to rock with the agitation of the question of the relation of railways to the State. A bill has just been introduced into the British Parliament, whose workings, should it become a law, will be watched with unusual interest on this side of the water. The measure creates a tribunal of three persons, one of whom is to be a lawyer and another a railway expert, before whom the questions between the companies and the public and between a company and its rivals are to be heard and decided. Their duties will be to determine when it shall be allowed for rival companies to amalgamate; to supervise rates of fare and freight; to enforce regulations for the safety and convenience of the public; to decide quarrels between connecting lines; to prevent the undue favoring of one company by another at the expense of the community; to see that due diligence is used in the transportation of goods and passengers, and generally to compel a compliance with the conditions of the charters. Whether the bill will pass is somewhat doubtful. There are forty-eight railroad directors in the House of Lords, and one hundred and twenty-two in the House of Commons. In all likelihood, therefore, it will not be an easy matter to carry the proposition. The *British Quarterly*, however, declares that "a change is impending which not all the wealth, and power, and skill of all the railway directors and officials united, will be able to avert." Whether the respective lines will become State property by purchase, as in the case of the telegraph system, is perhaps not so certain. But there, as here, the question is every day assuming a more sovereign importance.

Since writing the above, we observe that a bill, somewhat similar in its provisions to the above, was last week introduced into the Illinois Legislature. It provides that the Railroad Commission of that State shall have the right to examine the schedules of the respective roads, and to require a modification of such as they find to be unreasonable. If any company objects, it may refer the matter to the Circuit Court for decision by trial by jury, such cases to have a preference over others in the order of trial. A refusal by the company to abide by the decision is to be punished by attachment against the officers.

An important test case, involving the right of railroad companies to refuse connection with other lines, is also pending in the law courts in Maine, involving, to some extent, the question whether railroads are to be regarded as highways, open to all comers, according to regulations, on payment of certain dues. In all probability the case, however decided, will be ultimately appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose disposal of the matter will be regarded with great interest by the people of the entire country.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

According to cable dispatches in our issue of yesterday, the monarchs of Europe still refuse to recognize the Spanish republic. BISMARCK declares that the republic does not represent the wishes or will of the Cortes, and, therefore, he cannot advise its recognition, and both Russia and Austria refuse the favor. Americans who read the full details lately received by mail concerning the circumstances which attended the abdication of the King and the proclamation of the present government, can hardly doubt about the correctness of the judgment ascribed to the German Chancellor. It appears that the act of AMADEUS took the Cortes completely by surprise. In fact, nobody in Spain, not even the gentlemen and ladies most intimately associated with the Court, and with the family of the King, had the least suspicion of his purpose to abdicate, until abdication was an accomplished fact. It, no doubt, seemed to a Spaniard an act of such astounding self-abnegation and self-renunciation as to be literally inconceivable. Hence when the subject was laid before the Cortes for action, the leaders of the various parties were not only unprepared to act, but they were so confounded as to be unable even to deliberate. The only men in the Assembly who retained self-possession and presence of mind were the Republicans, who had been for years engaged in the work of republican propagandism, and they were thus enabled to take advantage of the embarrassment of the monarchists. ZORRILLA begged for an adjournment without success, and then tried less creditable artifices for gaining time, but the republicans insisted on the necessity of immediate action, and the Cortes was soon surrounded by thousands of the republicans of Madrid demanding the proclamation of a republic. The majority of the Assembly were thus clearly impelled to do what was very much against their will, and it is, of course, their influence which is counteracting the efforts of the young republic to secure recognition.

It also appears from narratives of the revolution written by Americans in Madrid, that the American Minister was as busy and influential in the crisis as any of the Spanish republicans. He was consulted about everything, and in everything his advice was followed; indeed, his intervention was so conspicuous that his life was hardly safe. Royalists of all parties were filled with indignation, and the representatives of foreign powers were horrified and disgusted.

But though it is perhaps clear enough that a majority of the Cortes do not like to themselves would not have proclaimed the republic, it is hardly doubtful that a greater number of the people have accepted it with satisfaction than would have accepted monarchy in the person of any one of the several aspirants to the Spanish throne.

M. THIERS'S reluctance to recognize the new Latin republic is easily understood. On the one hand, he is naturally afraid of Spanish excesses committed in the name of republicanism which may compromise his own. He called republic, on the other hand, he, of course, wishes to let monarchical Europe see that his government is quite free from the gushing enthusiasm which prompts the governments of Switzerland and the United States to ring up their bans and behave with unseemly joy whenever a new member is born into the republican sisterhood. He wants to show that he, though a republican, is a conservative, desires to propagate republicanism, and he thus hopes to conciliate kings and courtiers and prepare them for useful alliance with republican France. Such behavior is no doubt dignified in the sense of diplomacy; it is perhaps wise, and it is certainly quite in character with the old President's republicanism.

THE German government is said to be positively embarrassed in the duty of applying the enormous funds at its disposal in such a manner as may not disturb existing economical and financial relations. At this view a great number of projects of law have been prepared for the consideration and action of the *Reichstag*, of which laws three are especially important. One of them makes an appropriation of sixty-eight millions of *thalers* for the work of reorganizing and transforming the stationary defensive system of the empire. Some of the existing fortresses will be razed, that stronger and more extensive ones may be built on their sites; others will be so changed as exclusively to serve the purpose against an external enemy. It is also proposed to build several new ones for strategical use. Mainz, Spandau and Koenigsberg will be converted into great centers of power and resources for the defense of the country, and it is confidently anticipated that, as the result of the completion of the plans which have been devised, the strength of Germany both for offensive and defensive purposes will be at least twice as formidable as it was at the beginning of the late war with France. For the increase of the fleet, for the erection of wharfs and docks, for the security of the mouths of the German rivers, and for guarding by torpedo boats, floating batteries, monitors, &c., eighty millions of *thalers* is the sum proposed, which judiciously and *honestly* expended, as it is certain to be, is expected to render the empire safe against the attacks of the greatest naval powers in the world. A third project of law relates to the establishment of a foundation for invalids; that is, for pensioning and maintaining those who were disabled in the late war, and for aiding the families of those who fell. For this establishment the sum of a hundred and seventy-eight millions of *thalers* is designed. All these appropriations may be fairly regarded as outlays of money in the interest of peace. Though not precisely the method most approved by the famous Brussels Congress, it is probably more likely to prove effectual than any plan suggested in that assembly either by VICTOR HUGO or ELIHU BURRIT.

A DECISION of some little importance may soon be expected from the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. MYRA BRADWELL, who edits a Law magazine in Chicago, having applied for admission to the Bar of that city, and having met with rejection, has appealed to the highest court in the country to say whether or not she has been rightly treated. Her argument is that her application was refused, not because she was ignorant of the law or deficient in any needful qualification, but simply on account of her sex, and this, she contends, is no sufficient ground for her rejection. In support of this assertion Mrs. BRADWELL appeals to the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, the paragraph so familiar to the public in consequence of its use by the champions of woman suffrage as guaranteing to them the much coveted right. Its bearing upon the subject of female rights was, we believe, first discovered and pointed out by that attractive and eminent reformer, Mrs. WOODHULL; but her interpretation soon received the sanction and support of such illustrious jurists as Miss ANTHONY and General BUTLER. Though Mrs. BRADWELL'S appeal does not relate to the right of suffrage, the decision of it will require the Judges of the Supreme Court to state their understanding of the much mooted words of the amendment, and thus to settle the question of their application to the woman question. There is, however, no difference of opinion among educated lawyers as to the utter irrelevancy of the appeal to the amendment as made by the suffragists, and it is therefore not likely that the Supreme Court will give any countenance to the audacious quibble by which alone even an appearance of relevancy can be forced into the words.

THE other day we made some observations concerning the need of better ventilation of the public school houses of the country. We are glad to see that the subject is arousing general attention. The want of ventilation is apparent not only in the school houses but also in the churches, theaters, factories, court rooms and other public buildings, and our Boards of Health ought to exercise their powers to apply the needed remedies. From experiments reported by the Sanitary Inspector of New York to the Board of Health of that city, it appears that from the peculiar construction of buildings where a number of operatives are employed, or a number of pupils are congregated, asphyxia or difficult and poisonous respiration is daily endangering a large number of lives. The standard of permissible impurity by high sanitary authority is six parts of carbonic acid to ten thousand parts of air. In several factories examined it was ascertained that the proportion of carbonic acid to air was 14.7 to 16.7 parts of carbonic acid to ten thousand of air, and in several of the public schools 9.7 to 35.7 of carbonic acid to ten thousand of air. The experiments profess to have demonstrated the inefficiency of ventilating flues in the wall unprovided with means for creating an upward current. From these experiments it is evident that the health of children and operatives is materially injured by defective ventilation, and disease is engendered. The evil in every part of the country should receive the attention of the most practical and scientific talent.

WHERE the element of moral cohesion is lacking, there can be no permanent unity. The latest intelligence from Wales states that the miners and colliers have ceased to turn all their opposition against the masters, but are wasting it by quarrelling among themselves. The lines between the Unionists and the non-Unionists are strongly marked, and there has arisen a healthy defiance of the somewhat tyrannical control which the former have arrogated to themselves. The latter are now at work upon the full reduction until the 31st of this month, but the other strikers declare that they would rather beg upon the streets than work on other terms than those proposed. Already more than a third of the men have resumed work, and others are joining them. Recently the companies employing them sent a crier around inviting all workmen to a parley. One of the workmen took the chair and told his hearers, that if his friends present, whom he knew to be of the same opinion as himself, were men of courage, they would go to work. He appealed to them to be firm and allow themselves to be no longer deterred from keeping their wives and children from beggary by fear of intimidation and by quarter. Such speeches have had a powerful effect and the anti-Union sentiment is daily growing stronger. It will be the same in this country when the workingmen get their eyes open.

THE time having arrived when preparations are usually made for the opening of lake navigation, the papers are earnestly speculating on the prospects. The average month for opening is April. It has been so in the majority of the few instances. An early opening is not predicted by the Western papers. Lakes Huron and Michigan are said to be more encumbered with ice than ever before known. The ice in the Straits of Macinaw is very solid, and until rain and soft weather has weakened the ice the winds will not set it in motion. Lake Ontario is generally open early, and long before the upper lake ice has begun to move. There is nothing to prevent this from being the case this spring. The Toronto *Globe* says that an outlook from the north shore of Lake Erie does not present any indications of an early opening of that lake. With the aid of a telescope from a high bluff near Port Stanley no water is visible, and the ice five miles from shore is of greater thickness than ever previously known. The average month for the opening of this lake is also April, it having encurred in that month since 1807 forty-four times.

THE New York *Express*, which is uncompromisingly free trade, should instruct its news gleaner hereafter carefully to refrain from puncturing with the point of his scizzors the brilliant bubbles of sophistry which are blown in its editorial columns. Says the last number of that paper, in its daily summary of matters of public interest:

> "The rapidity with which the comparatively new industry of the manufacture of steamships on the Delaware is being developed is attracting general attention, and the superiority of these vessels over the iron steamships constructed on the Clyde, in several important particulars, and especially in strength, has been demonstrated on several occasions."

The only logical conclusion to be drawn from so gratifying an evidence of progress in this important industry, and of our growing ability to successfully compete with foreign rivals is, that the stimulus in question is chiefly due to the advantage derived from the operations of the protective tariff. And yet that paper practically holds it to be a fundamental error for the iron shipbuilders of this country to try to cope with the same interest in Europe. It is singular.

PERSONAL.

On 6th in Washington that Vice President WILSON was married to Miss SARAH FORD, daughter of Mr. JOHN FORD, the well known theatrical manager. The *Sunday Chronicle* says: "Should the report indeed a fact, he is to be congratulated, for Miss Edes is one of the most beautiful and charming ladies in Washington society, and would grace the high position she would occupy as the wife of our handsome Vice President."

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, doesn't seem to have entered a convent, to any great extent. She made the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors at the Alexandra egg, and "appeared in the best of health and spirits, having a "kind word and a smile for every receipient of a prize." The Princess was very much pleased with the marchioness were lustily cheered by the kilted highlanders, at the conclusion of the ceremony, and the former made a few graceful speech, which effectually disposes of the rumored matrimonial difficulty.

Another step in the interminable Stokes case was taken the other day in New York Oyer and Terminer in the form of an application by prisoner's counsel for an order to shorten the length of the judgment record of the last trial should not on account of its size, to take cognizance of certain points in which it is defective—in fact a "quibbling" application.

The daughter of English colonel was among the women arrested at a recent raid on a Newark (N. J.) saloon. She had been deserted by her husband in New York, and, unwilling to let people know her degredation, she became a waitress in the saloon, without being aware of its disreputable character.

G.v. Straw, Gen. Natt Head, Col. B. F. Martin, and other active citizens of New Hampshire have gone on a business and pleasure trip to the South West.

In 1856, a man named Oscar Hewitt, of Knoxville, Ill., agreed not to shave or cut his hair till John C Fremont was elected President. An interviewer describes his appearance after more than 5 ears in his journalistic experience.

"Bull Run" Russell is to accompany the Russian force to Khiva for the London *Times*. The Russian Government, however, has not officially invited "The Thunderer" to send a correspondent.

Hon. Martin Maginnis, the new Delegate from Montana Territory, is said to be the youngest man in Congress. He was "born and bred in the regular army" was a brave soldier; was engaged in all but one battle in which the Army of the Potomac took part, and is quite plucky according to all accounts.

A writer in the last number of the *Westminster Review* says, "Hawthorne, by his own confession, was driven out of America. As Mr. Hawthorne did not leave the country till he had entered his fiftieth year, and then to fill a lucrative post in a quarter his case was one of uncommonly slow driving; and as he returned to America, in a few years, of his own accord, and has since died there, we must presume that he thought America was not a very bad country for men of letters after all." Mr. Hawthorne, we may presume that he thought America was not a very bad country for men of letters after all." Mr. Hawthorne, thereabout, were passed at home, though we are told that he was driven from it.

About fifteen years ago an Italian named Michael Accord arrived in this city for the purpose of murdering Eugene Anderson. He was tried four different times, and finally convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the State Prison for life. Through the persistent efforts of his counsel, the Messrs. Blankman, however, he was pardoned in 1868 by the Governor of the State, and he at once returned to Italy, where he joined the revolutionary army and gradually obtained one promotion after another until now he holds a colonel's commission and is acting aid-de-camp to the celebrated Garibaldi, and his counsel avow that they have never doubted the integrity of their client.

When the announcement was made that Lieut. Fred. Grant had been assigned to duty on General Sheridan's Staff, the Democratic press immediately manufactured a harrowing tale about the "poverty of Lieut. Colonel Forsythe, a popular veteran, and the promotion of Lieutenant Grant, at one jump, to his place. The whole story of emoluments and perquisites attached to the office was a vast amount of rhetorical bluster. But it turns out that Col. Forsythe has not been removed from his staff, and that Lieut. Grant has not been assigned to his place. Common decency would suggest that newspapers which have been abusing Vice President for this alleged "promotion" should now retract their slanders.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, the son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, England, and well known as a poet, has recently written a work in which he comes to the defense of the Bible against the theologians, in a manner which is creating a very decided breeze in England. The author believes in the Bible as to its title itself, taking it in its simple and natural meaning as a guide to conduct and a rule of righteousness to be followed, and he is thus taking away all the criticism and tinkering of the theologians. He denounces, and well known as a poet, has recently written a work in which he comes to the defense of the Bible against the theologians, in a manner which is creating a very decided breeze in England. The author believes in the Bible as to its title itself, taking it in its simple and natural meaning as a guide to conduct and a rule of righteousness to be followed, and he is thus taking away all the criticism and tinkering of the theologians. He denounces, and will be roundly denounced by, the bigoted and bigoted people, who construct for themselves a narrow, commonplace and bigoted Godhead. The English Unitarians believe that God the Trinity is a trio of "infinitely-magnified and improved Lord Shaftesburys." There is a widespread sympathy in England with his courageous defense of the Bible against the D. D's.

Few persons are aware that, years before Dickens was ordered by the doctors to the United States, he made his reading tour through the United States, he was ordered by the doctors to the United States, he made his reading tour through the United States, he was a young American, then sojourning in Europe, $100,000 (gold) to do what he afterwards did. The great story-teller would have accepted the terms, but they seemed so extravagant that he left unwritten the person proposing them must lose money, and he declined them for that reason. The American was Thomas C. Evans (recently on the staff of the *World*, and now in Wall street), to whom the novelist had taken such an ardent fancy that he invited him to spend the summer at his country house.

"Boss" Tweed has been re-elected President of the notorious Americus Club, and that arrangements are making to renew the sumptuous life at the club house that was interrupted last year by the exposure of the frauds which furnished the funds.

The body of Mazzini was recently uncovered at the cemetery of Staglieno, and found to be in a perfect state of preservation—the face retaining the expression and apparent suffering of life.

Southern papers are beginning to urge the removal of Jefferson Davis's disabilities so that he may be sent to Congress.

Caleb Cushing has written a book of some three hundred pages, which is a review of the Treaty of Washington, and of the proceedings under it at Geneva. The book is to be published during the coming week at New York, and the diplomats here are on the qui vive to see it.

Recent letters received from Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, convey the gratifying intelligence of his health and that of the members of his family who accompany him. In London he was the guest successively of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Tennyson. In Florence and Rome he was welcomed by the English and Americans resident there with distinction. It is expected that Mr. Emerson will return to America in the spring.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

American arms manufacturers may be interested to know that the German government has decided to carry out a series of experiments this year, in order to test the most recent inventions in firearms, beginning with the improved revolvers used in France, Sweden, and England.

Indiana papers state that a disease similar to the epizootic prevails to an alarming extent among the children in a certain parts of that State.

There is nothing new under the sun. It is now claimed that the Bible is an advocate of free trade in money, and gives no support to our usury laws.

The total receipts of the Dominion government for the past year were $20,714,813 46, while the expenditures were $17,589,468 82, leaving a sulplus of over three millions.

Cincinnati has nearly completed a magnificent public library building, whose area is nearly twice that of the Boston public library building. It will contain accomodations for 10,000 more books, with conveniences for enlargement whenever more room shall be needed. Four years ago the library was a small affair, hardly superior to many town libraries.

There is, in a single district of South America of about 483 square miles, a quantity of soda nitre equal to 63,000,000 tons, an amount sufficient, at the present rate of consumption, for 1,893 years; and still larger quantities of this salt are found at the foot of the Cordilleras.

Visionary Americans with imaginary claims to English estates may find some consolation in the fact that 150 millions of money still lie unclaimed in the London banks.

Having put down the monopoly of slavery, the people now should address themselves to putting down railway, telegraph, and express monopolies.

The farmers of Missouri and Kansas are turning their attention to the raising of the castor bean, a considerable demand for which is springing up at St. Louis and other points, where it is manufactured into oil for lubricating purposes.

According to the published statement of twenty-one of the leading railroads of the country, the earnings in February of all but one exceeded those of the preceding month and also of the corresponding month last year. When we consider the snow and icy impediments to transportation during the past month the result is surprising.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has successfully sunk six artesian wells along the line of their road, all of which are flowing copiously. The success of these wells solves the problem of the water supply for the Western plains.

Massachusetts constables have taken to closing bakeries on Sunday, to the great crustiness of the people.

The English railway authorities are considering the subject of reduction of speed and number of express trains between competing points. This on account of the scarcity of coal.

The Governor-General and wife of the Scott Iron Company and the Wilkesbarre Hospital bills.

The act providing for the election of State Treasurer was defeated by a tie vote.

The Centennial Appropriation.

At the evening session the Senate considered the special order, the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Dunlap offered the following amendment:

"That in no event shall the State pay more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by taxing the gross receipts of the Philadelphia city passenger railways; and if the whole amount due is not raised from that source, the State shall pay no part of it." This amendment was opposed by, and Senator Wallace added a proviso that in no event should any of the money be taken from the sinking fund."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the entire day on private calendar bills, reaching over from Tuesday. Three hours were wasted on the legal technicalities in the McKeesport Consolidation bill, Messrs. McCormick and Orvis insisting that the courts had power, whilst Messrs. Newmyer, Mahon and Mitchell, favor the bill. It was finally ruled off as within the jurisdiction of the courts.

All the Pittsburgh city improvement bills reached were passed. The bill for a free bridge at the Point was passed.

A resolution of oil men, representing the refining interests, consisting of Jared M. Brush, Thomas W. Lewis, R. W. Morgan, A. Lyons, Mr. Wm. Irwin, John A. Warden and Wesley Wilson, are here with a compromise act relative to the Inspector's bill now before the House. They had a hearing this afternoon.

Thomas A. Scott, Senator Cattell and a large delegation are here from Philadelphia in the interest of the Centennial appropriation.

Mr. Young had his bill regulating the sale of small fruits called up and passed.

The House now holds three sessions a day.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 24, 1873.

Both Houses have been busily engaged to-day on the private calendar. The Senate got through with all the bills on its list; but the House got through only to second reading, leaving the balance of the work for to-morrow.

The House was in session nearly all last night. Its session commenced at 7½ o'clock, and lasted until 3 o'clock this morning—a continuous sitting of 7½ hours. As a matter of course, the members wear a sleepy look about the eyes, and will adjourn at the close of the afternoon session to-day.

The occasion of this prolonged sitting was the bill to erect the new county of Minnequa out of parts of Bradford, Tioga and Potter, which is known as Pete Herdic's bill, and is a private speculation to build up a county seat in the northern wilderness. The scheme has nothing to recommend it, and owes the force of its success solely to the persistent efforts of the parties privately interested. It passed to third reading on Friday last, and its friends being in a majority in the House, resolved last night not to adjourn until it was reached in regular order. And so they sat out the long session, passing their bill finally by a vote of 45 to 41. Bradford and Tioga members fought it bitterly and bravely, and it is not to be wondered at that they should resist the unjust partition of their counties. If there was any real necessity for the new county it would be less matter, but there is not.

The Senate has appointed Messrs. Graham, Ruan and Wallace its Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill, and the House Messrs. Mitchell, Lamon and Josephs. The Senate committee is a unit against the $2,000,000 grab, and will fight it, and is likewise opposed to incorporating appropriations to local charities. The probabilities are now that a bill will early be agreed on that will be generally acceptable.

I see a committee here from Pittsburgh to urge the appropriation for the Western Penitentiary as much as I wish for their success, I have no expectation they will obtain their purpose. There are no appropriations in the bill for purely literary institutions, except Normal Schools, built expressly for educating teachers. The Pennsylvania University and Jefferson University, of Philadelphia, both of which get $100,000, are medical, and have medical schools, with complete medical faculties and with hospitals attached, open to patients from all parts of the State, and the appropriations for them are made on the condition that in each hospital there shall be permanently maintained one hundred free beds for patients, who shall receive gratuitous medical treatment. The appropriations, therefore, are made solely for a *charitable*, not for a *literary* use, and those who voted for them placed their votes solely on the ground that it was as much the duty of the State to provide places for the prompt, scientific, and gratuitous medical treatment of the necessitous unfortunate throughout the State, as to provide for the care of the insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, and the blind. If the Western University, they said, had a medical faculty and school, and hospital, they would vote it $100,000 for that, but for nothing else.

The line between giving and refusing, on the part of the State, must be drawn somewhere. She cannot give indiscriminately, and must adopt system in her benefactions as a matter of necessity. And the theoretical reason, which have governed her to guide themselves in so delicate a matter, have drawn the line so differently as not to be mistaken, viz.: to give the education which she considers the care of the State, and to give to nothing else. The necessity has submitted of providing for the care of the insane, the blind, the idiotic and the deaf and dumb; and those who voted for aiding these Philadelphia medical schools, did it solely on the ground that it was likewise the duty of the State to provide hospital accommodations for the necessitous sick and unfortunate. I think they were wrong in drawing this conclusion; but having drawn it, they could not consistently go beyond it and vote a gratuity to an institution presenting none of the aspects of a charity.

It may be asked, is it not likewise the duty of the State to take care of its institutions of learning? That depends. The State has undertaken to secure a good, common-school education to all its children, and for this purpose appropriates $1,000,000 this year. It undertakes to secure competent teachers for these common schools, and for this purpose gives $70,000 this year. This is as far as most men are now prepared to go. A collegiate education is for the comparatively few; and the State exhausts itself before it is able to take care of the many, thoroughly.

In all this let me not be understood as deprecating or opposing the aid asked by the Western University. I favored the appeal made by it, and did what I could to aid it; I merely present these views, not as mine, but as those urged by the majority; here, in legislation of their refusal to vote the aid asked for. I am sorry they take the view they have done; but it is due to them that their position should be fairly stated.

The Senate Apportionment Committee to-day reported their Apportionment bill, being the House bill materially amended. You have heretofore given the House bill, and I append the Senate bill as just reported:

First, The First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second, The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards of said city.

Third, The Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards of said city.

Fourth, The Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The Vote in the Boroughs and Townships.

Between Four and Five Hundred Majority for License.

Result in the Cities and Counties in the State.

The returns of the vote under the Local Option law in the boroughs and townships of Allegheny county, were opened Tuesday by Wm. H. McCleary, Esq., Clerk of the Courts, and tabulated. All the districts were heard from except Tarentum borough and the third precinct of Elizabeth township. The vote foots up:

For license	4,818
Against license	4,312
Majority for license	506

The two districts to hear from will, it is supposed, give a small majority against license, leaving the aggregate majority in favor of license, a fraction under 500. This result was not anticipated by the liquor men, and their triumph is to this extent greater than they had any reason to believe it would be.

Following are the figures:

Boroughs.	For.	Against.
Mansfield	73	45
Sewickley	36	145
Etna	175	94
Elizabeth	34	173
West Elizabeth	68	38
McKeesport	244	113
Versailles	21	67
Bellvue	5	67
Millvale	65	54
Sharpsburg	224	176
Charleroi	91	15
Braddocks	123	36
Tarentum		
Townships.		
Baldwin, 1st precinct	76	27
Baldwin, 2nd precinct	103	64
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	5	60
Elizabeth, 2d precinct	43	18
Elizabeth, 3d precinct		
Elizabeth, 4th precinct	98	64
Fawn	23	38
North Fayette	83	17
Reiton, 1st precinct	32	43
Patton, 2d precinct	29	65
Franklin	30	54
Pine	85	48
Wilkins, both precincts	254	
Penn	18	96
South Fayette	6	87
East Deer	54	101
Robinson, 1st precinct	40	12
Robinson, 2d precinct	68	93
Indiana, 1st precinct	125	89
Indiana, 2d precinct	84	72
Upper St. Clair	3	52
Jefferson	88	52
North Versailles	79	60
South Versailles, 1st precinct	23	19
South Versailles, 2d precinct	19	19
South Versailles, 3d precinct	31	38
Hampton	88	82
West Deer	80	92
Reserve	148	4
Richland	57	58
Neville	5	9
McClure	80	70
Leet	27	46
Moon	203	61
Chartiers	133	81
McCandless	107	47
Sewickley	21	14
Union	73	100
Harrison	118	114
Crook	18	98
North End District	54	29
Shaler, first precinct	19	33
Shaler, second precinct	13	33
Prescott	18	24
Lower St. Clair	170	47
Marshall	83	2
Scott, first precinct	14	29
Scott, second precinct	43	45
Kilbuck, first precinct	38	55
Kilbuck, second precinct	80	26
Lincoln	7	60
Findley	49	94
Snowden	33	91
Ohio	56	44
Aleppo	28	46
Ross, first precinct	43	43
Ross, second precinct	34	43
Forward	94	90
Totals	4,818	4,312

Majority for license, 506.

VOTE IN PROHIBITORY DISTRICTS.

The following is the vote in those districts in the county in which there are prohibitory laws:

	For.	Against.
McKeesport borough	244	113
Sewickley borough	36	145
Elizabeth township	34	173
West Elizabeth borough	68	38
Belleview borough	5	67
Mifflin township	202	67
Jefferson township	88	52
Penn township	75	83
Wilkins township	170	254
Patton township	61	96
Kilbuck township	118	81
Sewickley township	21	14
North Fayette township	65	77
Elizabeth township	76	142
South Fayette township	6	30
Lincoln township	7	60

It will be seen from the above that McKeesport and West Elizabeth boroughs, and Mifflin, Jefferson and Sewickley township vote for license by decided majorities. Our telegraphic dispatch report that a hilr has already passed the Senate repealing the prohibitory law of McKeesport borough and Mifflin township and bills will be introduced to repeal the prohibitory laws in other districts where a majority has voted for license.

Results Elsewhere in the State.

Below are presented the returns of the election on Friday from a large portion of the State:

COUNTIES FOR LICENSE.			
Adams	2,500	Lebanon	2,850
Allegheny	5,000	Lehigh	4,000
Berks	8,000	Luzerne	10,000
Bucks	3,000	Montgomery	4,200
Carbon	1,600	Northampton	5,000
Columbia	500	Schuylkill	5,000
Dauphin	1,500	York	1,500
Total			34,800
AGAINST LICENSE.			
Bedford	500	Somerset	500
Chester	1,000	Tioga	150
Cumberland	400	Venango	200
Franklin	1,000	Westmoreland	1,000
Huntingdon	1,600	Wyoming	1,500
Montour	200		
Total			7,450
CITIES FOR LICENSE.			
Allegheny City	2,900	Meadville	533
Allentown	1,200	Norristown	1,734
Carbondale	51	Scranton	1,604
Corry	241	Titusville	452
Erie	1,319	Wilkesbarre	365
Lancaster	1,707		
Total			16,699

Majority for license in counties, &c.....51,419
Majority against license.....7,450

Total.....42,969

The following counties and cities voted on the question of license since our notice to Friday of last week:

COUNTIES FOR LICENSE.			
Cambria	44	Pike	300
Clarion	516	Schuylkill	5,500
Forest	104	Susquehanna	994
Northumberland	271	Wayne	351
Total			1,629
CITIES FOR LICENSE.			
Lock Haven	178		
Reading	1,715		
Total			1,893
COUNTIES AGAINST LICENSE.			
Armstrong	1,603	Greene	1,200
Blair	1,459	Jefferson	931
Bradford	2,150	Lycoming	2,200
Cameron	231	McKean	123
Centre	1,458	Susquehanna	1,802
Clarion	900	Tioga	1,200
Clearfield	489	Warren	900
Clinton	713		
Total			15,724
CITIES AGAINST LICENSE.			
Altoona	933		
Williamsport	850		
Total			1,783

Total majorities for license and anti-license in counties and cities on Friday and at the elections previously held:

For license	60,951
Against license	24,857
Total majority in favor of license	36,094

Returns from about twenty counties are yet to be heard from.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES McCULLY.

He is Tramped upon by His Horse and Dies from His Injuries.

Great surprise and regret were expressed Wednesday, on the announcement of the death of Mr. James McCully, one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of the county. It was known to his friends and acquaintances that he had been in his usual good health, and the news of his death was altogether unexpected. He had started to drive, Tuesday forenoon, from his residence on Hiland avenue, to the business part of the city, and had gone but a short distance when he met a boy going to his house to tell him that a horse which he had sold the previous day, in turning his buggy round, to go back with the boy, the vehicle was overturned and he was thrown to the road. The horse became excited, and as Mr. McCully lay prostrate the animal stepped upon his abdomen, inflicting internal injuries of a painful and fatal character. Assistance was called, and he was carried to his home, where Dr. Lewis was summoned to attend him. Medical skill was unavailing, however, and after suffering great pain, death ensued at half-past ten o'clock yesterday forenoon.

Mr. McCully was a native of Ireland, but came to this country about forty years ago. He had little else to help him on in his new home but a strong body and willing hands. He began as a common laborer, taking the first employment offered, and what his hands found to do he did with energy. In a few years he had earned enough money, and by his natural shrewdness and indomitable industry soon accumulated enough to set him up in business. The first and grain warehouse of James McCully & Co. became one of the most extensive in the western country, and the senior member amassed a fortune in the business. A number of years since he retired, and purchased a large farm in Pecans township along the Nineteen-Mile run, where he has since resided. This farm is situated on the high ground overlooking the Allegheny river, and is admirably adapted to fruit culture, an avocation in which Mr. McCully engaged with his accustomed vigor and industry, and which he followed until his death. A portion of his farm, as our readers are aware, was condemned for the use of the city as a site for the Hiland avenue reservoirs, and for which he received $17,368 in cash. He parted with his property with great reluctance, and for this, and the largest sum ever paid to return the house in which he lived and a portion of the ground. His estate is very large, and is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. He never married, and his immense estate will go to children and heirs of a deceased brother, unless he has made other disposition of it by will.

The deceased was a man of peculiar character and disposition. He was, as we have said, a great worker. He could not be idle, and he always looked to see his work count in the way of pecuniary profit. His wants were few and simple, and his expenditures correspondingly light. Yet he was not niggardly or miserly. He lived well, but avoided all show and extravagance, and in this respect he set an example which many might profitably imitate. He would always have his own, but never coveted a single farthing belonging to others. He was liberal, and even generous in his gifts to objects of charity. He did not respond to every call for aid, but when satisfied that the object would be properly used he would give cheerfully and largely. He was a member of the Second United Presbyterian church of this city, Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, pastor, and was a constant attendant, taking an active interest in the welfare and prosperity of the congregation. He had reached his seventy-fourth year, and was remarkably hale and active for one of his age. The announcement of his funeral will be made hereafter.

Spiders Traveling by Balloon.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* relates a singular incident. In company with other persons he was crossing Seneca Lake on the 10th of October, when a small wake was seen near the center of the lake, caused by the movement of some insects. Upon investigating the matter it was found that three spiders were gliding over the surface of the water, and attached to them was a single thread, the size of a knitting needle, extending in the air to the height of thirty feet, at an angle of sixty degrees, and terminating with an enormous balloon-shaped web. This latter was judged to be eight feet long and five wide, with stays fastened to the main thread, something similar to those of a balloon, and it was managed, apparently, by an innumerable number of insects stationed at proper intervals. The party attempted to obtain a closer view, but when within a few feet of the web it began to rise, though the last spider which proved to be about the size of a house fly, was brought back by the stroke of an oar. The balloon went onward and upward until lost to sight.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

Closing Session—Ministerial Appointments for the Year.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church, which has been in session in Salem, Ohio, for the past week, closed yesterday afternoon. The session was a very pleasant one throughout, and will long be remembered by all present. Following are the appointments for the coming Conference year:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—S. F. MINOR, P. E.
Pittsburgh, Liberty street—A. R. Reiley.
Pittsburgh, Ames' Church—E. R. Jones.
Pittsburgh, Main street—R. T. Miller.
Mansfield—N. G. Miller.
Charters—Thomas Storer.
Knowlson—S. H. Baker.
Washington—H. C. Beacon.
Nobleston and Fayette—J. R. Wright.
Florence—M. M. Sowney, one to be supplied.
Georgetown—J. Gledhill.
Wellsburg—S. H. Cravens.
Franklin—G. B. Dodds.
Independence—N. B. Stewart.
Claysville—E. J. Smith.
Canonsburg—C. M. Westlake.
Peters Creek—E. H. Edwards.
Pine Run—W P Blackburn.
Mount Washington—M. S. Kenbry.
Philippsburg—J. F. Huddleston.
Shousetown—J. Dillon.
M. C. Harris, missionary to Japan.
Albert S. Long, missionary to Africa.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—H. MILLER P. E.
Pittsburgh, Wesley Chapel—G. W. Cranage.
Pittsburgh, Trinity—T. McCleary.
Pittsburgh, Carson street—E. Hingely.
Pittsburgh, Birgham street—Latchaw McGuire.
Walton Church—Joseph Hollingshead.
Monongahela City—E. Williams, C. W. Scott, Sup.
Monongahela Circuit—H. R. Mansell.
Bentleysville—John Huston.
Brownsville—J. Greenfield—W. Johnson.
Bellsville—J. H. Henry.
Fayette City and Fairview—J. Mechem.
Waynesburg—R. J. Cooper.
Hopewell and Fairal—To be supplied.
Pleasant Valley—E. M. Williams.
Greensboro—J. E. Williams.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—L. R. BEACOM, P. E.
Pittsburgh, Smithfield street—A. W. Batts.
Pittsburgh Cathedral—R. Hamilton.
Braddock's Field—A. C. Castle.
Mc Keesport—D. A. McCready.
Elizabeth—E. B. Griffin.
Rostraver—S. G. Miller.
Belle Vernon—M. McK. Garrett.
Brownsville—J. Mansel.
Bridgeport—A. Castle.
Connellsville—J. J. Moffatt.
Connellsville—T. H. Wilkenson.
West Newton—J. Hays.
Mount Pleasant—S. Wakefield.
Dawson—S. T. Mitchell; one to be supplied.
Adelphi—D. Davis.
Legonier—A. P. Leonard.
Unity—H. Appleton.
Somerset—W. A. Stuart.
Bravo and Greenbrck—J. L. Stuffey.
Dowdes—W. H. Rickey.
New Lexington—M. D. Lichliter.
Fayette Circuit—S. Lane.
Falls Creek—To be supplied.
Dale City—S. W. Davis.
Johnstown—To Accept Book Depositury and member of Smithfield street Quarterly Conference.
Warner Long, Chaplain Western Seaman's Friend Society, to close Conference, or plead for renewals on any terms which may be accorded them.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—H. SINGARDALDI, P. E.
Pittsburgh, Butler street—W. B. Watkins.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania avenue—M. J. Monfgomery.
Pittsburgh, Emory—W. A. Davidson, A. J. Rich, Supt.
Pittsburgh, Oakland—E. M. Wood.
Pittsburgh, St. Paul's—D. Hess.
Pittsburgh, Homewood—J. M. Swann.
Wilkinsburgh—J. Wilson.
Turtle Creek—W. D. Siease.
Irwin—E. Wilson, Supt.
Mt. Pleasant and Cordeville—I. N. Persning.
Penn—S. Kiefner.
Greensburgh—W. Roup.
Laurel—J. F. Jones.
New Derry—A. Johnson.
St. Clair—J. Gault.
Homer and Blackhoc—T. J. Kurtz.
Saltsburgh—Crecceville—George Crook.
Indiana—M. J. Sleepy.
New Florence and Mt. Pleasant—W. Peregoy.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT—S. BURT P. E.
Barnesville—J. S. Lemmon.
Bridgeport—W. F. Lauck.
Bellair—J. H. Rogers.
St. Clairsville—J. B. Vail.
Fairview—P. G. Edmonds.
Morristown—D. A. Pierce.
Belmont, one to be supplied—J. R. Cooper.
Woodsfield—H. J. Smith.
Somerton—M. J. Ingram.
Barnesville Circuit—H. H. Pershing.
Hendrysburgh—D. Rhodes, H. W. Baker.
Pealsville—William Gardner.
Hannibal—R. M. Freshwater.
Cherington—Joseph Shaw.
Centerville—E. Hollister, one to be supplied.
Moorfield—W. F. Swift.
Freeport—P. J. Swancy.
Powhatton—John A. Wright.
Antioch—J. I. Wilson.

MONONGAHELA DISTRICT—S. M. HICEMAN, P. E.
McConnellsville—A. R. Chapman.
Beverly—T. Finley.
Lowell—S. Cummings.
Mount Zion—N. C. Worthington.
Morgan—R. S. Strahl.
Rich Hill—J. W. Reed.
Bethel—L. B. King.
Salem—T. S. Webster.
Duncans Falls—D. Gordon.
Senecaville—G. G. Watters, Samuel P. Marsh.
Quaker City—S. C. Hill.
Summerfield—W. R. Evans, J. C. Russell.
Stafford—J. Timberlake, one to be supplied.
Caldwell—D. G. Knowles.
Macksburgh—D. Fast.
Salem—A. D. McCormack.
Lebanon—Wm. N. Webster, J. W. Robins.
Brownsville—W. Piggott.
New port—Henry M. Rader.
Sand Hill—To be supplied.
Reinersville—M. Gardner, transferred to Baltimore Conference.
Cleo, A. Sheets, transferred to Minnesota Conference.
William L. Sheets, transferred to Colorado Conference.
Holger Olson, transferred to Erie Conference.
Adria R. Lockwood, transferred to Central Conference and stationed at St. John's Church, Cincinnati, O.

The following are the appointments of the Rev. John Thompson, transferred to West Virginia Conference and stationed at Chapline street, Wheeling.

The contributions for missions foot up about $23,389, a falling off of $2,000.

Rock-Boring Machinery.

Some interesting experiments have lately been made by the Austrian Association of Engineers to test the efficacy of a new rock-boring machine. This machine was attended to by a stoker, an engineer and a boy, at last thirteen and one half minutes, five of which were spent on thrice exchanging the drill, a downward vertical hole was drilled 1.566 meter deep, into rather finely granulated chalk-conglomerate, whilst three workmen by manual boring in the same time penetrated only to the depth of 0.567 meter. The director of one of the largest engineering establishments in the empire declares this machine to be superior to all other rock-boring apparatus, on account of its simplicity, the facility of keeping the working parts clean and taking to pieces, its solidity and the weight of the piston-rod, piston and drill, which produce it in a high degree from injury, whilst it consumes only 0.3495 meter of steam per working minute, and the machine does as much work as eight workmen by manual labor.

The Great Duties of Life.

1. Mind your own business.
2. Work at something useful.
3. Be economical, industrious and careful.
4. Be modest, prudent and proper.
5. Be patient, persevering and steadfast.
6. Be honest, sober and resolute.
7. Be accurate, orderly and firm.
8. Maintain your self-respect.
9. Respect the feelings of others.
10. Keep your own counsels.

ULYSSES HOMO.

Four Americans have recently had the distinguished honor of being elected members of the Royal Society of London—Professor Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory; Professor Young, of Dartmouth College; Professor Newton, of Yale College; and Mr. Rutherford, of New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1873.

Money is quoted to-day in New York at 1-16 to 1-32 a day, and that condition of things is fairly reflected in our local market. The banks are receiving large shipments of currency from the East, which is almost immediately absorbed in filling orders from the rural districts.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury will make a liberal use of his claimed discretionary power to issue the $44,000,000 legal tenders held as the "Treasury reserve." The amount outstanding has increased to $368,670,000. Should Mr. Richardson intend any wholesale issue, as intimated, it would seem but just that the business community should have due notice of the fact. Under the influence of the recent issues, the whole market has advanced in price, and the future course of prices depends in a great degree upon the action of the Department. There are many borrowed bills also maturing in New York, which the borrowers find some difficulty in getting renewed. This movement is occupying the attention of the London press, and the rapid advance in the Bank of England rates last fall is attributed now more to that source than the effect of the movement of the French indemnity fund. We take the following on the subject from the London *Times*:

"The system by which speculative intation at New York is kept up by borrowings on the London money market was explained some months ago. In the autumn of last year a time when gold might have been expected to be remitted hither from America, the rate of exchange receded to a point almost low enough to attract it from London. This was occasioned by a practice on the part of some of the leading financial firms in New York of making loans to railway operators by giving bills at sixty days on their corresponding houses in London, the security obtained from the parties thus accommodated consisting of railway stocks and bonds with a large margin over current prices, while the rate of interest charged, and the stipulations as regards renewals were at the same time exceedingly on the rise. The bills were at once sold in New York by the borrowers, and they, in turn, at one time, were transmitted to London for discount, and the process might have been carried to enormous proportions but for the rapid advance which caused in the Bank of England rate, and the resolution of the Directors to reject the ordinary paper in all instances where it could be declined. For a time, therefore, the system was materially checked, but the comparative ease of the money market since the beginning of the year has led to the revival on a grand scale, and according to some estimates a total of taxes accumulation for bills is now about equal to about eight millions sterling. When the New York speculators are required at the end of sixty days to pay the amounts with which they have been favored, they are loath to part with the bills supplied to them or brought only lost, when sold at New York, they must at the end of sixty days pay 7½ per cent, while the ordinary market short rate ranges from 2½ to 3 per cent. Hence arises the difficulty in the money market and prices for these descriptions are very firm. The receipts of Western produce light, but the supply is considered amply sufficient for present demands. The sales foot up 10,000 ps Texas at 29@30c; 19,000 lbs fall Carolina at 30@31c; 10,000 lbs Louisiana at 30c; 5,000 lbs Ohio do 58c; 8,000 lbs No 1 do 55c; 250 bales super pulled 36@40c; 10,000 lbs lambs' do 37c.—*Shipping List.*

March 22.—There has been considerable movement the past two or three days, at full prices. Quite a number of manufacturers are in the city, and are quietly purchasing in small lots, generally in small. It is accounted for by the continued tightness in the money market. Prices are about as low as they are expected to go by dealers, and so they show no anxiety for the future. California and pulled are in active demand, and for these descriptions prices are firm, owing to the reduced supply and light receipts. The sales comprise 10,000 lbs Texas to-day at Cape 35½c; 10,000 lbs do 36c; 10,000 lbs Mexican, 20c; 6,000 lbs carpet mohair; 15 bags scoured Texas, 70c; 500 bales California fall, 29@36c; 10,000 lbs do, 28c; 150 bales scoured do, 75@85c; 5 bales XX Ohio fleece, 60c; 2,000 lbs do, 58c; 8,000 unwashed 29@32c; 2,000 lbs unwashed do, 62c; 250 bales super do, 36@40c; 30 bags do, 45c; 65 bales do, 40 do X do, 50c; 20,000 lbs fleeces, Valley Virginia, 40 bags Texas, 8 bales mixed, and 35,000 lbs on private terms. Also, by auction, 164 bales unwashed Merino and Mestiza sold at 18@27c; and 70 do damaged Mestiza, 22½c, cash.

March 22.—The wool market has been more active during the last few days, and sales have been larger than for two or three weeks previous. There is no improvement in price, however, and some sales have been made at lower rates than last week. There is considerable wool on the market, upon which consigners desire to realize, and some lots have been sold at low figures to close up consignments. It would be difficult to dispose of any large amount of choice wool except at low prices, as a few large sales are reported at higher prices. Manufacturers sit I hold off, and pursue impolicy of buying barely enough to keep their mills running. Many of them have reached the point where they must purchase some wool. The amount they will buy will depend mainly on the prices.

Pulled wools have declined, relatively, as much as fleeces, and are selling at prices which favor buyers of wool.

Foreign wools have been in fair demand. A little but very choice Cape wool has been sold at 56.@58c; no large lots could be moved at that price while inferior grades are sold as low as 30@35c. Montevideo fleece will bring from 35 to 37c, a decline of about 4c within the last three weeks. We notice the following on Wednesday of the large Enway from Melbourne with about 2,600 bales of Australian wool, the first of the new clip which has arrived here, but all or most lots are included in the cargo, and will attract the attention of buyers.

Receipts of wool for the week ending March 20, foot up 3,114 bales domestic and 813 bales foreign.

Sales for the week have been 929,000 lbs domestic and 1,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former we note the following sales of fleece: 2,500 lbs Western at 52½c; 6,000 lbs do at 52c; 10,000 lbs do at 51½@52c; 2,000 lbs do do at 52c; 5,000 lbs medium Michigan at 54c; 10,000 lbs Wisconsin at 52c; 5,000 lbs Pennsylvania at 56c; 40,000 lbs do X and XX on private terms; 15,000 lbs do XX at 56c; 20,000 lbs Virginia XX at 60c; 5,000 lbs New York State at 52c; 1,000 lbs coarse Texas at 16½c; 4,300 lbs fine do at 25c; 6,000 lbs No 1 at 54c; 6,000 lbs low at 42c; 2,000 lbs do at 32½c; 600 lbs unmerchantable at 42c.

We mention the following sales of pulled: 10,000 lbs at 33c; 5,000 lbs Western at 35c; 1,800 lbs coarse at 33½c; 2,000 lbs medium at 35c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Cawego Market.

CSWEGO, N. Y., March 26.—Wheat firm; white Canada $2 20; white State $1 90. Corn dull; State 58c; western 59c.

"THE"

Only Exclusive Commission House

In this city, and make no purchases whatever on'y upon orders.

Reference—Third National Bank and business Men Generally.

JAS. H. LOH.....SAM. T. COOLEY.

Loh & Cooley,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

No. 203 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE RECEIVE AND SELL

Butter, Eggs. Cheese, Lard.	Swine Cheese, Poultry, Potatoes, Onions.	Apple Butter, Bacon, Grain, Seeds, &c.

All kinds Green and Dried Fruits in their season. Farm and Garden Products generally.

We also sell Drugs and satisfactory sales. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. 3p

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1873.

REMARKS.—In our last remarks we mentioned the fact that a heavy rain had set in and continued up to a late hour in the night. To-day the earth is covered with snow, whilst old Boreas revels in all his glory. What with wind, cold, mud and slush, the day could not have been rendered more unpropitious. It is useless to remark that this state of things had a very depressing effect upon the markets, and the general complaint among dealers was that of a dull market. The condition of the country roads is such that it is almost impossible to convey produce to railroad or river stations, hence the receipts by river and rail are light, and but few rural merchants put in an appearance. But it is a "long lane that has no turn," and winter will come to an end in due time. And when spring does come look out for brisk times in all departments of trade. Pittsburgh manufacturers and merchants are prepared to meet all demands that may be made upon them, and are determined not to be undersold by Eastern houses. The Grocers' Association held a meeting this afternoon and made some slight changes in sugars which we note below. Concentrated lye has gone up a fraction, as has also dry fruits. Butter and eggs show little or no change either in demand or receipts. The grain market continues in an unsatisfactory state. It is now said that producers, fearing a short crop, are holding on to the surplus grain in the hope of higher prices. On the other hand it is asserted that the coming crops were never more promising. But we shall see what we shall see.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,139	8,360	14,499
Apples, barrels	1,565	1,836	3,571
Cheese, boxes	180	131	311
Corn, sacks	8,514	1,811	10,325
Wheat, sacks	7,223	4,606	11,829
Barley, sacks	8,342	4,494	12,836
Rye, sacks	1,953	919	2,872
Oats, sacks	7,320	8,941	16,191
Butter, packages	303	383	686
Bacon, pieces	9,529	8,907	18,436
Bacon, tierces	1,021	575	1,596

The following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—We are reported a firm market with an improved demand. Quote: Pearls, 6.00 and down as follows: common sale ashes, 5¾@5¾c; refined 6@6½c; pots, 5¾@5¾c; pearls, 6¼@6½c; second sorts, 5¾@6c; firsts, 6¼@6½c.

APPLES—Receipts 129 bbls. We have no change to note in the market, being fairly at $2 00 per bbl for prime and $2 50@3 50; inferior $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet and demand limited at sales at 6½@7c per gal, as to quality.

ALES—There is a better feeling since the result of the election, and we are reported an advance of 1c all the following quotations: Bass' ale, in hhds, $7 00; at the following qu tations: X, $9 00; XX, $10; India —, $11; porter, $10.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The receipts since our last foot up as follows: Bacon, tierces, 65; pieces, 2,000. The market is reported fairly active, though the demand is not quite as brisk as it was a week ago. Prices are about the same as last quoted. Canvassed hams have not yet put in an appearance, but will do so in a short time. Plain sugar cured hams are quoted at 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 9½c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef hams 10½c; pigs feet, $2 85; plain sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 9¼c; in half bbls, 10½c; in kegs, 10½c; in buckets, 10½c; pigs feet, $2 85; pig's feet, $2 90; in half bbls, $4 40.

BUTTER—Receipts 28 packages. The demand for strictly prime continues good, and prices, though not higher, are stronger. We quote at 33@34c for choice fresh; prime roll 29@30c; common lots 25@28c.

BRANS—There has been enough good 1873 for prime white navy at $2 5@2 25 ½ bushel; medium $2 00@2 10; common $1 50@2 00.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and prices unchanged at 4½@5c.

BAKING POWDER—Market quiet; sales reported as follows: Banner—1 lb cans, $5 00 ⅌ doz; ½ lb cans $2 50; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

CHEESE—Receipts 25 boxes. There has been some speculative demand in the lower grades, but for choice factories there is no change in the prices. We note as follows: Goshen Dairies 9¾c; Factory 14@15c; Dairy 12@13c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c.

CANDLES—There is a fair market in the trade and a due higher. We quote at $8 00 ⅌ case.

CANNED OIL—We note car lots at 55c ⅌ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

DRIED FRUITS—There has been no advance in coc, and the market is quite active at the follows. figures: Apples, 5¾@6c for choice; peaches, ces, 7½@8c; peeled, 16c; blackberries, 10@11c; pected cherries, 6c.

EGGS—Light sales at $5 00@5 00 ⅌ bbl.

FEATHERS—Prime unwashed command $12@ bbl; common, $9@11.

FRUITS—Bananas, ⅌ lb, 5@9c; shoulders clear sides 6@6½c; jowles 3c; dressed hogs c; country lard 15@8c.

GRAIN—We quote at 70@74c ⅌ dozen. Lower figures asked for after the present cold snap.

GRAIN—Market quiet at 65@67c for prime live

HAY—The market rules quiet to-day, owing in the disagreeable state of the weather. Dealers mills and stores, are well supplied with all Higher prices are not anticipated for some time. It is thought that spring wheat brands will ar, as the stock on hand is very large. The ad probably feeling somewhat easier, will ase, until after the new crop comes upon the ile, Richland fetches $17 per ton at retail, and sale. We quote as follows: Mills—National , white wheat, $10 ⅌ per bbl; sacks $9 90; ilding Glory, red winter wheat, $9 10; per bbl; sacks $9. Stones—Diamond extra, $9 ⅌ bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 25; Rising s $8 00; Minnesota Island, $8 25; Canon Hill, Our Pride, Minnehaha Mills, $9 00; Wabash, St. Louis, $9 50. Oat meal $8 00. Corn al $5 00. Cracked corn $5 75.

GROCERIES—There have been some slight change the prices of sugar and molasses, which are noted low. The market, owing to the state of the weather, is quiet. This has been an exceedingly "backward spring," but when it does come the rebound in trade will astonish the most sanguine. We note as follows:

Sugars—Raws 12¼c; A 11¾c; B 11¾c; extra C 11¼c; C 10¾c; yellow 10¾c; New Orleans, prime, 10c; New Orleans sugars, prime, 10c; New Orleans, choice, 10½c.

Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, packages, 15½c; loose 16¾c. Green coffees—Fair Rio, good 12c, prime 20c; old government Java 29c.

Syrups—Common 28@45c; Cruyit 55c; H & K XXX 60c; Sweet Orr's choice 65c; Orr's Plantation 70c; white drips $1 80.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 50c; strictly prime 52c; prime 48c ⅌ gallon.

Starches—Pure 7½c.

Barleys—Sales $2 50; Vermicelli 10½c; Macaronis 20; sceddes $5 50 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts for the past twenty-four hours, exclusive of elevator:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Barley, sacks	1,125	1,960
Corn, sacks	1,200	1,000
Oats, sacks	7,320	8,941
Butter, packages	303	686
Bacon, pieces	9,529	8,907
Bacon, tierces	1,021	575

The following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—We are reported a firm market with an improved demand. Quote: Pearls, 6.00 and down as follows: common sale ashes, 5¾@5¾c; refined 6@6½c; pots, 5¾@5¾c; pearls, 6¼@6½c; second sorts, 5¾@6c; firsts, 6¼@6½c.

APPLES—Receipts 129 bbls. We have no change to note in the market, being fairly at $2 00 per bbl for prime and $2 50@3 50; inferior $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet and demand limited at sales at 6½@7c per gal, as to quality.

ALES—There is a better feeling since the result of the election. We are reported an advance of 1c all the following quotations: Bass' ale, in hhds, $7 00; at the following qu tations: X, $9 00; XX, $10; India —, $11; porter, $10.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The receipts since our last foot up as follows: Bacon, tierces, 65; pieces, 2,000. The market is reported fairly active, though the demand is not quite as brisk as it was a week ago. Prices are about the same as last quoted. Canvassed hams have not yet put in an appearance, but will do so in a short time. Plain sugar cured hams are quoted at 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 9½c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef hams 10½c; pigs feet, $2 85; plain sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 9¼c; in half bbls, 10½c; in kegs, 10½c; in buckets, 10½c; pigs feet, $2 90; in half bbls, $4 40.

BUTTER—Receipts 28 packages. The demand for strictly prime continues good, and prices, though not higher, are stronger. We quote at 33@34c for choice fresh; prime roll 29@30c; common lots 25@28c.

BRANS—There has been enough good 1873 for prime white navy at $2 5@2 25 ½ bushel; medium $2 00@2 10; common $1 50@2 00.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and prices unchanged at 4½@5c.

BAKING POWDER—Market quiet; sales reported as follows: Banner—1 lb cans, $5 00 ⅌ doz; ½ lb cans $2 50; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

CHEESE—Receipts 25 boxes. There has been some speculative demand in the lower grades, but for choice factories there is no change in the prices. We note as follows: Goshen Dairies 9¾c; Factory 14@15c; Dairy 12@13c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c.

CANDLES—There is a fair market in the trade and a due higher. We quote at $8 00 ⅌ case.

CANNED OIL—We note car lots at 55c ⅌ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

DRIED FRUITS—There has been no advance in coc, and the market is quite active at the follows. figures: Apples, 5¾@6c for choice; peaches, ces, 7½@8c; peeled, 16c; blackberries, 10@11c; pected cherries, 6c.

EGGS—Light sales at $5 00@5 00 ⅌ bbl.

FEATHERS—Prime unwashed command $12@ bbl; common, $9@11.

FRUITS—Bananas, ⅌ lb, 5@9c; shoulders clear sides 6@6½c; jowles 3c; dressed hogs c; country lard 15@8c.

GRAIN—We quote at 70@74c ⅌ dozen. Lower figures asked for after the present cold snap.

GRAIN—Market quiet at 65@67c for prime live

HAY—The market rules quiet to-day, owing in the disagreeable state of the weather. Dealers mills and stores, are well supplied with all Higher prices are not anticipated for some time. It is thought that spring wheat brands will ar, as the stock on hand is very large. The ad probably feeling somewhat easier, ase, until after the new crop comes upon the ile, Richland fetches $17 per ton at retail, and sale. We quote as follows: Mills—National , white wheat, $10 ⅌ per bbl; sacks $9 90; ilding Glory, red winter wheat, $9 10; per bbl; sacks $9. Stones—Diamond extra, $9 ⅌ bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 25; Rising s $8 00; Minnesota Island, $8 25; Canon Hill, Our Pride, Minnehaha Mills, $9 00; Wabash, St. Louis, $9 50. Oat meal $8 00. Corn al $5 00. Cracked corn $5 75.

GROCERIES—There have been some slight change the prices of sugar

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

THE Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the third of April as a day of fasting and prayer. Whether on account of AMES and BUTLER we are not informed.

A LOUISVILLE paper philosophically observes that the manufacture of whisky has furnished an additional illustration of the law of natural selection by bringing its home in Kentucky. Quite true. It is a Bourbon State.

RUMORS are current in Washington that Cuban affairs are about to take a new departure. It is stated that the leaders have quite recently received information informing them that vigorous efforts would shortly be rewarded by important aid by negotiations between Spain and the United States. It is also said there are expeditions under way which, if successful, may virtually throw the balance on the side of the insurrection. One of these, it is reported, will soon sail be heard of off a port in the Carribean sea.

A NOVEL proposition concerning the mode of electing State Senators was adopted by the Constitutional Commission of New York, just previous to its adjournment. The State is divided into eight Senatorial districts instead of thirty-two, as heretofore. Four Senators are to be elected in each district at the first election after the adoption of the amendments. At each subsequent annual election one Senator is to be chosen, one of the serving Senators going out according to classification. Each Senator would thus serve four years, and the special advantage would be in retaining a majority of men of experience in the Senate all the time.

SPEAKING of certain stipulations in the Treaty of Washington that were distasteful to the Canadians, a leading English newspaper not long ago bluffly told them that if they were dissatisfied the best thing they could do would be to set up a government of their own, and manage their own affairs for themselves hereafter. The suggestion seems likely to be heeded. The discussion of such a project by the most enlightened and influential men of the Dominion is already repeated. If it not everywhere received with favor, it has nowhere met with spirited opposition; and certainly every motive that can be adduced argues for its acceptance.

THIS is really too excruciatingly funny. A certain free trade paper, which a few days ago wailed forth a doleful lamentation concerning "the power of wealth as shown by the industrial census of the United States for 1870, now says, in speaking of the same subject of our manufacturing progress, that, "considering the burden of the tariff, which has borne these many years so hardly upon the manufacturing interests of the nation, the figures set forth in the census table show a really marvelous growth in the value of the manufactured products of the country." Could the force of self-stultification further go? It even beats the Pittsburgh *Post*.

RUMORS ARE still thickening of a consolidation of all the minor telegraph companies into one, of sufficient magnitude to rival the Western Union. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from New York to San Francisco, along the Central Pacific Railroad, has brought up the stock of the Franklin Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from New York to Washington, with a view to the consolidation of the two companies. At Washington the lines of the consolidated company connect with those of the Southern Atlantic Company, which have already been extended to Montgomery, Alabama, and are being rapidly pushed forward to New Orleans. Other companies in opposition to the Western Union are also expected to join the new combination.

ONE of the most important industries of the country is that of pork packing. Authentic information has been received from the principal western packing points, and enough has been ascertained to show that the increase in the number of these animals slaughtered the past season over that of 1871-72 will exceed five hundred thousand. Chicago heads the list of cities engaged in this activity. During the four months of the packing season now ended, that place has received 1,025,079 hogs into pork, which is about one-third of all the hogs massacred in the West. This is at the rate of a hog in less than three seconds, an average of 1,400 an hour, or 14,000 a day. These hogs placed in single file, would make a procession extending from Kansas city to New York, a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles.

EX-UNITED STATES Senator CALDWELL, who resigned his seat in the Senate yesterday, has by his tricky evasions earned the contempt of every man with a single spark of pluck in his organization. Before the investigation in his case was commenced, he assumed the air of injured innocence, and held up his hands in holy horror at the bare thought that he should be suspected of evil doing. As the inquiry progressed, and his guilt became more and more manifest, he dodged about from one flimsy plea to another, ending by denying the jurisdiction of the Senate; and finally, when became evident that he was not to be permitted to skulk behind the shield of a technicality, resigning his seat rather than undergo like a man the punishment which, by his course as a corruptionist, he had deliberately invited. BOB ACRES was a hero to him. But let him go.

IT IS evident that the question of railroad supervision is about to assume an important position in national and State politics. In the United States Senate has given, in its committee organization, evidence of already feeling this rising sentiment. The change effected in the Committee on Pacific Railroads, by making it a standing Committee on Railroads, is a strong indication of this. Another is the continuance of the special Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, giving it authority to sit and examine during the recess. The appointment of Senator BOUTWELL on the first named committee is an important fact, as is that of making Senator SPRAGUE Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. The growth of a new and strong feeling in the country is at once felt in the restlessness of politicians and the nervousness with which the majority begin to trim for the rising breeze. Among the subjects of inquiry which will be likely to be pursued by the Public Land or Railroad Committee is that of how far the land grant roads have fulfilled the obligations of the law.

THE telegraphic reporter of legislative proceedings at Harrisburg, in his report of the debate in the Senate on the resolution against employing Coolie labor, did a gross injustice to Mr. MCKINLEY, of Lawrence. That Senator was represented as saying that "a Chinaman was as good as an Irishman or a German." What he *did* say was that "a Chinaman had as good a right to come to this country as an Irishman or a German," and that is a truism which no one will venture to dispute. To torture this into the expression "a Chinaman is as good as an Irishman," is simply to put words into Mr. MCKINLEY's mouth which he never thought of using, and is altogether too high minded to use.

We may add that the news from Harrisburg is sent to us, in common with the other city papers, by a reporter over whom we have no control. He was asked by us and by Mr. MCKINLEY to make this correction himself; but having failed to do so, we avail ourselves of the first opportunity to set the matter right, so far, at least, as this paper is concerned.

A DECISION of great importance to the traveling public was lately rendered in an English court, affirming a principle which a good many people would like to see established here. A ticket was purchased at the office by a train which was announced on the time tables as making certain connections, was prevented from keeping an important business appointment by delay in the starting of the train and its consequent failure to make the connection advertised. Suit was therefore brought against the company for damages, and the Judge decided, in spite of the printed statement on the back of the tickets that the company would not be responsible for such delays, that they were responsible, on the ground that they had not paid every attention in their power to secure punctuality, and even intimated that, under the circumstances, they were bound to send the passengers on by extra train. If the decision is sustained, it cannot fail to work a wonderful revolution among the companies, greatly to the public benefit. This is one of those sturdy English ideas which we should vastly like to see transplanted in this country. It would take exceeding vigorous root among the people.

THE Legislature of Illinois has passed, and the Governor has signed, a law which declares that for any person to use violence or intimidation to influence the action of employers or employed in the adjustment of their industrial relations, is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of a hundred dollars, and for any one to combine with others for such a purpose is a misdemeanor, punishable by five hundred dollars fine or six months' imprisonment. A good law and a needed. Of course, workingmen are at full liberty to strike whenever they choose to do so, but no man ought to be permitted to resort to compulsion or violence to influence any other man, whether employer or employed. The leaders of labor strikes are generally men who have really less at stake upon the issue than anybody else in the community, and who, in every sense, are unreliable and dangerous guides. Moreover, no cause is worthy of countenance which disregards individual rights and appeals to mob law for its support. It is to be hoped the working classes of this country may soon see through the selfish designs and purposes of the chronic agitators by whom so many of them have in the past been deluded to their loss and injury.

A GREAT NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.

At length the termination of the German occupation of France is fairly in sight. On the 5th of next July most of the French fortresses, including Belfort, now occupied by German troops will be evacuated by them, and on the 5th of September Verdun and its surroundings, the last stronghold retained in pledge for the war indemnity, will be given up by the German garrisons, and France will once more belong to the French. Of course it is meant that all this will take place only if the terms of the convention recently concluded between M. THIERS and Count VON ARNIM shall be complied with. About that, however, there is no room for doubt, unless something very extraordinary and wholly unexpected should come to pass, as except a comparatively insignificant amount, the entire sum of money required for the fulfilment of the contract is already at the disposal of the French treasury.

Contrary to an impression generally prevalent a year ago, it is now understood that the German government is nearly if not quite as anxious to be relieved from the occupation of French territory as the French are to secure the consummation. The opposite belief rested on the notion that the Germans would be unable to complete the extensive fortifications deemed necessary for the defense of their new boundaries before the most remote period fixed for the evacuation in the Peace Convention. It was also believed that the Berlin government placed no confidence in the pacific intentions of the French, and therefore wished to maintain troops in their territory as long as possible. But in fact, the fortifications referred to, or the most important portions of them, will be ready for use before the end of May, and all apprehensions of an immediate war of revenge on the part of France some time since ceased to prevail at Berlin. Then, weighty considerations led the Germans to favor the early payment of the French debt and the consequent withdrawal of their troops from French soil. M. THIERS's health is well known to be feeble, and in the contingency of his death followed by a struggle for supremacy between the republicans and the royalists, the German government might have to wait indefinitely for the liquidation of the indemnity. Besides, if in such troublous times. German troops still occupied French territory, it would be hardly possible for the German government to avoid grave and disagreeable complications. Indeed, it might feel compelled to support one or the other of the parties in conflict, and in any case its lookout for the outstanding milliards would be very gloomy. Thus sound financial policy manifestly dictated that it should promptly accept the proposal of the French to effect the liberation of their departments by meeting their pecuniary obligations before they became due.

Some readers may need to be reminded that, in the first convention between the two governments, it was agreed that after the first payment of two thousand millions of francs, the French should pay five hundred millions in August, 1872, five hundred millions on the first of February, 1873, a thousand millions on the first of March, 1874, and a thousand millions on the first of March, 1875. In the convention the portions of territory were specified which were to be given up by the German troops after each of the payments mentioned. But in consequence of the splendid financial credit of the nation and the readiness of capitalists to give their aid, the French government has been able to anticipate the payments of the contract. On the next first of May it will pay the fourth *milliard* or thousand millions of the indemnity, which will not be due until the first of March, 1874, and M. THIERS has shown plainly that it will certainly be in a position to pay the last *milliard* of the enormous debt on the fifth of next September.

It is no wonder that the French are filled not only with joy but with pride by the achievement. The fact is unique in history: the contribution which all the world cried out against as implying extortion, which would defeat the avarice or the cruelty which imposed it, as people were sure that it could not be paid; a sum of money exceeding all the amounts with which financiers and statesmen were before accustomed to meddle even in their reckonings of possible contingencies, will be paid by France without any serious difficulty or embarrassment, a few days after the third anniversary of the battle of Sedan, in which France seemed crushed to the earth. It must be remembered, too, that the nation had other creditors who have not suffered at all on account of the indemnity, and that during the whole time in which it has been paying these debts, it has been making enormous outlays in the reorganization of its army and in the fortification of its territory.

The explanation of the amazing performance is no doubt correctly given by the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, an authority not likely to be unduly partial, when it says that the result is not so much to be ascribed to the great wealth of natural resources which France possesses—for there are States more favored in this respect than France—and which is destitute of credit—it is rather to be ascribed to the conscientiousness and punctuality with which not only the French government has constantly met its obligations, but which are in general the praiseworthy characteristics of the French business classes. As the same writer remarks, in this matter France has given a brilliant illustration of the truth of the familiar proverb which says that honesty is the best policy. Honesty, or rectitude, or honor in pecuniary affairs, is so deeply grounded in the French character, individual and national, and the corresponding reputation is so well established in the exchanges of the world, that even a succession of revolutions past, and the prospect of more to come, seem insufficient to destroy or even gravely compromise French credit. The statement is sustained by the history of the funds, a fact worthy of being pondered by those who are accustomed to speak and think of the French nation as a people utterly debauched and effete.

A GOOD STORY is told of old ZACH CHANDLER, the bluff but honest Senator from Michigan. "Old ZACK," as he is familiarly called, hates the lobby with a whole-souled and vigorous hatred, and all the more since he learned that the different interests in the lobby, which have hitherto been engaged in pressing their demands upon the national Treasury separately, had formed a "Syndicate," and would hereafter act unitedly. The united claims for subsidies, land grants, refunding cotton tax, &c., amount, it is said, to several hundred millions. Meeting the "king" of the lobby, an ex-member of the House, in one of the street cars in Washington, CHANDLER, in his bluff way, said to him, "SMITH, what will you lobby thieves take, and quit?" "Oh," said SMITH, (we suppress his real name) too polite to take offense at the bluff way of the Senator in putting his question, "I don't know, Senator; how much will you agree to give?" "Well," replied CHANDLER, "I cannot speak for others, but for myself, I am willing to give a hundred millions." "Couldn't do it," said SMITH, "for so small a sum." "There," replied CHANDLER, "you are not as generous as a pork thief I heard of out in Oshkosh. A gentleman there, who had a well filled pig pen, began to miss his hogs as they disappeared mysteriously, one by one. Fixing his suspicions on a loafer in the place, named JONES, he hailed him on the street, taxed him with the theft, and ended by proposing that if JONES would stop the stealing, he would, at killing time, send to JONES's house 1,000 pounds of pork, ready cut for curing. 'Well, Squire,' said JONES, 'you and I are old friends; we both work together in politics, and I will go a great ways to accommodate you. I accept your proposition; but Squire, I want you to bear in mind *that I am losing pork by the operation!*'"

COMPARATIVELY few persons have any adequate conception of the valuable contributions to the sum of practical human knowledge which are constantly being made under the direction of one or the other departments of the government. Considerable, for instance, has been written from time to time concerning the workings of the Weather Bureau, from a scientific basis; but little has as yet been said of its practical side, and the problems relating to every day experiences which it is solving. The latest proposed work of this important Bureau is the organization of a thorough system of dispatches, called farmers' reports, to give to agriculturists throughout the rural districts all over the country the same information. The plan contemplates dividing the entire territory east of the Mississipi into districts, embracing about two hundred miles in extent, each district to have at or near its center a point to which the daily reports will be telegraphed; from which center they are to be sent by mail to every station within the district reached by rail or mail coach. By this system nearly every farm in the country will be able to get this information, which experience has already shown to be of great value, if carried out, this plan will give to every farmer—for there are few who cannot send to the nearest station—the "probabilities" which he will soon learn may contain information by which he may pay out his day's work. It will be seen at a glance that the sending of these thousands upon thousands of dispatches spreading along the great railway lines that honeycomb like a net-work the vast territory east of the Mississippi would greatly facilitate the work. The extra expense of the service will be but trifling; and with the machinery in motion as it is, it will hardly be perceptible.

SEVERAL very important products of Pennsylvania industry, for the decade 1860-70, are said to have been omitted from the statistics of industry for that period, prepared by the Commissioner of the Census, a summary of which we published a few days ago. The chief item is our mining industries—coal, petroleum, iron ore, marble, slate, zinc, &c. All these are made marketable by mechanical appliances, and are transformed by the hand of skilled labor from the crudest of raw materials. In all the previous census reports they have been placed in the aggregate of products of industry. Restoring these mining products alone to the aggregate, the comparison with 1860 is as follows:

Products of industry in 1860	$1,885,861,676
Products of industry in 1870	3,324,456,456

The products of mining for the whole United States, are $152,598,904, and for Pennsylvania alone, $76,208,300, or almost exactly one half. The real growth of industry in this State is therefore not shown in the tables as they are, because of the enormous preponderance of this form of production. As the tables stand New York is much in advance of Pennsylvania in the total value of such products, but restore the mining industries, as they were in 1860, and the difference disappears. The account of iron ore in Pennsylvania is also but a fraction of the true return, while slate and stone quarrying are only partially stated, with many other omissions. The true account of such products in 1870 for this State was about one hundred millions instead of seventy-six millions. But the point of importance is to restore the true basis of comparison with 1860, which shows that Pennsylvania is the equal of New York, having gained more in the last ten years than any other State in the Union.

SENOR CASTELAR has admirers not a few wherever there are persons capable of appreciating either eloquence or fine enthusiasm. About the soundness of his judgment there is room for considerable difference of opinion. A Paris journal, the *Soir*, lately published some extracts from a private letter of the great Spanish orator addressed to a friend in that city, which contain one or two statements of interest to all who take any interest in his career. He speaks of himself as "crushed under a load of labor and anxiety." He says that his "attainment of power has been ruinous to his private affairs, and that he would not have accepted office but for the immense moral responsibility which he had assumed during an interval of republican propagandism." If things go on well, he intends to resign his place in the Cabinet as soon as the young republic shall have been acknowledged by the foreign powers. In conclusion Senor CASTELAR says: "You know I am poor, and I therefore beg you to use all your efforts that my relations of correspondent to the American newspapers may be preserved to me. I have no other resource for the future." He seems to refer particularly to newspapers in South America, though we believe he writes regularly to one or two in the United States. M. CASTELAR was professor in the University of Madrid, and probably resigned the position to become a member of the government.

A MOVEMENT of more than ordinary importance is on foot in the Methodist Episcopal Church, looking to the establishment of a "Methodist Congressmen of that important part of our country, some time during the ensuing summer or fall, whereat an interchange of opinions, outside of mere legislative routine, may be had, in which the various subjects involving the interests of the entire Mississippi valley are to be considered, and a line of action adopted for their future treatment in Congress.

A NUMBER of eagles are kept in a large wire inclosure in Central Park, New York, and, as a general thing, live in harmony. But a contentious spirit was observable among the noble birds on Wednesday commencing early in the day, culminating in several battles royal, resulting in the death of one and the loss of many feathers. About noon two birds, representing the opposing factions, stepped proudly forward to the center of the inclosure, there having been an agreement arrived at, apparently, that the combat should settle whatever matter was in dispute. One was a comparatively small bird, with a white head; the other was a splendid specimen of the large gray eagle. After glaring at each other for a few seconds, during which the crowd of spectators rushed in, and there was a terrible screaming, flapping of wings and flying of feathers. The smaller bird finally fixed its talons in the neck of the larger, and dragged it into a pool of water. The utmost efforts of the gray eagle failed to throw off his adversary. The keeper was called, and entering the inclosure, tried to separate the champions, beating the little one over the head with a heavy stick, and even lifting both out of the water; but his efforts were not attended with success. The white headed eagle held on with the stubbornness of a bull dog, until the gray bird was dead. After the battle the white headed champion walked with dignified mien to the adjacent perch, and spreading out his plumage, looked fiercely and proudly around on his fellows, who signified their approval or otherwise by the most unearthly screams.

READERS of the COMMERCIAL will remember the robbery of the Kensington bank, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 2d of February, 1871, by which the depositors lost large amounts. DAVID JAMES, who had been a depositor in the bank for thirty years, had, with the permission of the cashier, left bonds in the bank for safe keeping, they being kept in a tin box similarly in name and looked up in the vault. He paid nothing for this privilege, and never informed the cashier of the nature of the contents of the box. On the 17th of January preceding the robbery, Mr. JAMES saw the bonds in the box, and by the manner, United States five twenties of $1,000 each. At that date he cut off the coupons, locked up the box, and restored it to the vault. He next saw it on the morning after the robbery, when it was lying on the floor, broken open and rifled. He brought suit against the bank to recover the value of the securities, basing his claim on the ground that the officers of the bank did not use due diligence to secure the place against thieves. The case was tried before Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court, in Nisi Prius. On Monday the Judge charged the jury, instructing them that if the robbery resulted from a negligence, which he considered the bank was not responsible. After deliberating two days and a night, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Scull for $37,000.

THE Superior Court of Massachusetts, sitting at Springfield, was occupied last week, with a peculiar case, unprecedented and unpushed by judicial decisions. In 1871 the plaintiffs, Ezra Minor and his children, rented a tenement at Holyoke in a building where small-pox had just previously prevailed, and one person, at least, had died of the disease. Minor was not informed of this, and moving in, he and his seven children had the small-pox, and now brings suit to recover $5,000 from Joseph H. Sharon, the owner of the building, and defendant in this case. The defense is, first, that Sharon, at the time that his building had been infected by small-pox when he rented the tenement; that if he did know it he was not liable; and that the Minor family were legally notified of the danger, and knowing it, he and his knew the danger that menaced them. The suit resolves itself into a question of how far one man is liable for carelessly exposing another to an infectious disease. The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court for final settlement.

A BURGLAR made his way into the residence of Hon. Orson Sikes, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of the 18th inst., during the absence of the late gentleman from home. Mrs. Sikes was awakened, and seizing a revolver, she descended and discovered the thief kneeling in front of the safe. The robber, becoming aware of her presence, made an effort to fling a billet of wood at her, but Mrs. S. was too quick for him, a shot from the revolver causing his arm to drop powerless. The man then fumbled about his clothing as if in search of a weapon, but the sharp click of the lady's pistol caused him to desist, and he beat a hasty retreat, his movements being accelerated by another shot. Mrs. Sikes followed him out of the house and through the yard toward the barn, emptying the revolver, but apparently without effect. The last seen of the robber he was making fast time toward Dunkirk. This is the third attempt made recently to rob the residence of Mr. Sikes. He is a banker, and usually keeps a considerable amount of money on the premises.

TELL IT not in Gath! Whisper it not in Askelon! During the debate in the Massachusetts Legislature, on one day last week, the Sergeant-at-Arms of a member called for the reading, by the Clerk of the House, of a certain passage of Scripture. There was perfect silence while the solons waited for the clerk to produce the Book. The clerk or sergeant seemed to be embarrassed. He searched everywhere, but was finally forced to declare that there was no Bible there! For a moment a tinge of sadness seemed to overcome the assembly; but this gave way to merriment, when they came to learn that the fact that there was not a copy of the inspired volume in the State House. A page was sent out to borrow one, and when he returned the passage was read, and business proceeded. What would the Puritan fathers have thought of such an occurrence as this?

A SINGULAR suit for $10,000 damages has been brought against the city of Boston. When the Russian Duke Alexis was entertained at Music Hall by the exhibition of school children in December, 1871, a bust of Franklin was knocked from its pedestal by persons in the balcony, and struck a woman named Elizabeth Kendall upon the head, inflicting injuries rendering medical attendance for a considerable time. There being some doubt as to the liability of the city, suit have also been brought against two of the aldermen who were members of the committee in charge of the festival, and their property attached. It is claimed for the defense that the injured person was present of her own free will, and ran her own risk.

CHICAGO is getting to be a decidedly romantic place. One night last week, a disreputable woman on Clinton street was awakened from her slumbers by the presence in her room of three masked gentlemen who wore clouched hats and carried revolvers, set like the vigilantes on the stage, and promised to blow her brains out in less than two minutes if she raised a disturbance, and knew just where she kept her diamonds and other valuables, and, after collecting $8,500 worth, "disappeared out of the front door," with a pleasant "good morning." That event has been seen since. We doubt if Venice could get up anything to beat it.

WE HAVE received through Mr. H. S. Keely, advertising agent of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, the fourteenth annual report of that body, including the report of the State Geologist, Prof. E. T. Cox, for 1871 and 1872. The work, besides a vast fund of valuable statistical information, contains a number of interesting essays on topics connected with agriculture. Accompanying the report are maps for the geological survey of Indiana, prepared with great care by Prof. Cox.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

By carefully computed estimates it is ascertained that England is now as fully supplied with breadstuffs as she ever was at this season of the year, and that the prospects of a speedy demand from, or even a strong and active market in, that quarter is not entertained by the large grain operators of this country.

There will be a very large increase in the number of steam craft trading on the lakes next season. Scores of new propellers and steam barges are now being constructed at different points on Lake Erie and Ontario, both on the American and Canadian shores. The yards there were never in a greater state of activity.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the bonds issued by towns and counties as an inducement for the location of public buildings and institutions are void.

Including Brooklyn, Astoria, East New York, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hoboken, and other outlying suburbs, with the people residing on Long Island and in Connecticut, New Jersey, and up the Hudson, whose interests lie, and who do business in New York, the population of that city is not far from 2,000,000 souls.

Among the extraordinary animal remains discovered by Prof. Marsh in the Socene beds of the Rocky Mountains are those of an animal, nearly the size of an elephant, and furnished with enormous hoofs.

It is said to be a mistake—frequently as the assertion is made—that New Yorkers are overworked. Generally they take more leisure than the residents of any other American city. They labor hard when they are at it, but their hours are short, and their pastimes many.

Travelers are called upon by some enthusiastic friend of progress to bless the Khedive for having constructed a handsome bridge across the Nile and a fine avenue leading by way of the bridge from Cairo to the Pyramids.

General Sherman's famous horse Lexington, which he rode from Atlanta to the sea, died in Madison, Wisconsin, on the 19th inst. Gen. Sherman gave him to Col. Thomas Reynolds, of Madison, five years ago, after he had sustained some injury. Col. Reynolds passed him over to the Regents of Wisconsin University, and there he has since remained.

A Massachusetts man has a dog that watches for the afternoon train regularly every day, gets the evening paper which the expressman throws off, and conveys it to his master. He knows the time when the train is due as well as his master, and if it is late he waits for it.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, one of the oldest and most valuable newspapers in the South, is to be sold at auction April 3. The sale is necessitated by the death of its senior proprietor.

The total loss by the Boston fire, according to the last estimates, $81,541,144. One-half of the whole was owned by fifty-seven persons, trustees or corporations.

Active preparations for the spring races are in progress at Long Branch, Jerome Park and Saratoga. The entries are numerous, and the best blood on the turf will contend for the stakes.

The third steamship of the American Steamship line will be launched to-day. The name is the *fac simile* of its two predecessors, having the same tonnage and beauty of form.

A striking feature of the ocean freight markets for the last few months is the large shipments of coal to Cuba, the Canadas, and Europe. The coal is that which were formerly supplied from England. The great advance in the price of coal in Great Britain is the cause of the change.

A wife was granted a divorce at Boston recently sent a check for $100,000 to the trustees of the Episcopal theological school at Cambridge, but its acceptance was declined on account of the objectionable condition accompanying the gift.

The Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut has sustained the law punishing a man for the *reputation* of selling liquor. The constitutionality of the law was quite generally doubted, but the Supreme Court unanimously decided that it is constitutional.

The first white man who publicly sang a song with his face blackened is said to be one Jim Crow, a personage popularly known as "Pot-pie Herbert." His song was entitled the "Battle of Plattsburg," and was sung by him in 1815 on the stage of the theater of Albany.

The establishment of "intercollegiate scholarship," enabling the scholar to pursue his studies at any institution he may choose, at home or abroad, is advocated. These scholarships are to be open to competitive examination.

Spring has come with a smile of blessing,
Kissing the earth with her soft, warm breath,
Till it blushes all o'er with grass and flowers waving,
And wakes from the winter's dream of death.

Rembrandt Peale's celebrated painting, "Washington before Yorktown," has recently been presented by the heirs of the artist to the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association," to embellish the mansion of Washington. This is the most valuable contribution the association has received since the purchase of the property. Its commercial value is $10,000.

Out in Illinois a heedless man is making himself obnoxious by chasing people over the prairies. By and by, it will grow monotonous, and they will "put a head on him."

An illustrated Japanese paper, with a Japanese proprietor and editor, is about to be started in London. It is designed to publish the writings of the numerous Japanese now in England and this country. It is estimated that there are upwards of seven hundred of these Japanese, most of whom are students.

A lot of black fish were driven by some unseen enemy ashore on the Fernandina, Florida, beach last week. One day's catch, thirty-three in number, made two barrels of oil. The oil of the captured ones will sell for $10,000.

A number of orthodox men of wealth have determined to publish a magazine in New York which shall be entirely orthodox in its religious tone. They intend that it shall be free from the heresies and dangerous theories, which they allege, are to be found in all the monthlies.

The German government is about to submit a bill to the Reichsrath for the purpose of change which adopts the English instead of the French gold standard.

It is said that numerous orders have been received in New York from Europe for the purchase of first class securities, the prompt and heavy sales of the iron ships lost in the terrific storms of the past year. There is a growing feeling in favor of wooden vessels.

PERSONAL.

President Grant was plaintiff in a suit before Justice Cunningham, at St. Louis, last week, in which the President sought to recover the sum of $1,000, or, in default thereof, $1,000 each. At that date he cut off the coupons, locked up the box, and restored it to the vault. He next saw it on the morning after the robbery, when it was lying on the floor, broken open and rifled. He brought suit against the bank to recover the value of the securities, basing his claim on the ground that the officers of the bank did not use due diligence to secure the place against thieves. The case was tried before Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court, in Nisi Prius. On Monday the Judge charged the jury, instructing them that if the robbery resulted from a negligence, which he considered the bank was not responsible. After deliberating two days and a night, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Scull for $37,000.

THE Superior Court of Massachusetts, sitting at Springfield, was occupied last week, with a peculiar case, unprecedented and unpushed by judicial decisions. In 1871 the plaintiffs, Ezra Minor and his children, rented a tenement at Holyoke in a building where small-pox had just previously prevailed, and one person, at least, had died of the disease. Minor was not informed of this, and moving in, he and his seven children had the small-pox, and now brings suit to recover $5,000 from Joseph H. Sharon, the owner of the building, and defendant in this case. The defense is, first, that Sharon, at the time that his building had been infected by small-pox when he rented the tenement; that if he did know it he was not liable; and that the Minor family were legally notified of the danger, and knowing it, he and his knew the danger that menaced them. The suit resolves itself into a question of how far one man is liable for carelessly exposing another to an infectious disease. The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court for final settlement.

A BURGLAR made his way into the residence of Hon. Orson Sikes, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of the 18th inst., during the absence of the late gentleman from home. Mrs. Sikes was awakened, and seizing a revolver, she descended and discovered the thief kneeling in front of the safe. The robber, becoming aware of her presence, made an effort to fling a billet of wood at her, but Mrs. S. was too quick for him, a shot from the revolver causing his arm to drop powerless. The man then fumbled about his clothing as if in search of a weapon, but the sharp click of the lady's pistol caused him to desist, and he beat a hasty retreat, his movements being accelerated by another shot. Mrs. Sikes followed him out of the house and through the yard toward the barn, emptying the revolver, but apparently without effect. The last seen of the robber he was making fast time toward Dunkirk. This is the third attempt made recently to rob the residence of Mr. Sikes. He is a banker, and usually keeps a considerable amount of money on the premises.

TELL IT not in Gath! Whisper it not in Askelon! During the debate in the Massachusetts Legislature, on one day last week, the Sergeant-at-Arms of a member called for the reading, by the Clerk of the House, of a certain passage of Scripture. There was perfect silence while the solons waited for the clerk to produce the Book. The clerk or sergeant seemed to be embarrassed. He searched everywhere, but was finally forced to declare that there was no Bible there! For a moment a tinge of sadness seemed to overcome the assembly; but this gave way to merriment, when they came to learn that the fact that there was not a copy of the inspired volume in the State House. A page was sent out to borrow one, and when he returned the passage was read, and business proceeded. What would the Puritan fathers have thought of such an occurrence as this?

A SINGULAR suit for $10,000 damages has been brought against the city of Boston. When the Russian Duke Alexis was entertained at Music Hall by the exhibition of school children in December, 1871, a bust of Franklin was knocked from its pedestal by persons in the balcony, and struck a woman named Elizabeth Kendall upon the head, inflicting injuries rendering medical attendance for a considerable time. There being some doubt as to the liability of the city, suit have also been brought against two of the aldermen who were members of the committee in charge of the festival, and their property attached. It is claimed for the defense that the injured person was present of her own free will, and ran her own risk.

CHICAGO is getting to be a decidedly romantic place. One night last week, a disreputable woman on Clinton street was awakened from her slumbers by the presence in her room of three masked gentlemen who wore clouched hats and carried revolvers, set like the vigilantes on the stage, and promised to blow her brains out in less than two minutes if she raised a disturbance, and knew just where she kept her diamonds and other valuables, and, after collecting $8,500 worth, "disappeared out of the front door," with a pleasant "good morning." That event has been seen since. We doubt if Venice could get up anything to beat it.

WE HAVE received through Mr. H. S. Keely, advertising agent of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, the fourteenth annual report of that body, including the report of the State Geologist, Prof. E. T. Cox, for 1871 and 1872. The work, besides a vast fund of valuable statistical information, contains a number of interesting essays on topics connected with agriculture. Accompanying the report are maps for the geological survey of Indiana, prepared with great care by Prof. Cox.

STATE NEWS.

The oldest engineer in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been retired on a life pension, and lives in Reading. He never met with an accident during his long management of the throttle.

John Parks absconded from Indiana, a few days ago, taking with him $200 belonging to John Weir.

Samuel Williams, a soldier of 1812, died at his residence in West Pikeland township, Chester county, on the 16th inst.

The Norristown police have driven out the prize-package swindlers.

Alexander Speakman, employed at the West Chester Boarding School, has walked 40,000 miles—in going to and from his work—during a period of thirty-six years. His daily walks average three miles.

The epizootic still prevails in portions of Chester county.

Dr. William Chandler has tendered his resignation as Principal of the State Normal School at West Chester.

The irrepressible Dr. Paine, of Philadelphia, has entered suit for libel against the publishers of the *Evening Bulletin*, basing the same on an editorial published a few days ago, in which Paine and Buchanan Colleges were styled "bogus diploma factories."

A correspondent of the Connesautville *Courier* gives this account of a curious accident which occurred in that township one day last week: A lady in attempting to hang an article of clothing upon an iron hook overhead in the kitchen, finding herself not quite tall enough to reach the hook, gave a jump upwards, when a ring on one of her fingers caught on the hook, leaving her hanging by the finger, her feet not touching the floor. She was perfectly powerless to extricate herself from her painful position. The finger and arm were badly wrenched and were quite painful for some time, but no other injury resulted.

Two men fell into a railroad cut a short distance above Troy, in Clarion county, on Saturday night, both inst. They were found on Sunday morning, one was dead and the other so badly injured that his life is despaired of. The cut is between 40 and 60 feet deep where they fell in, and the bottom is solid rock.

Eight feet of snow fell in Clearfield county this winter—the greatest depth attained there for many years.

The Renovo *Record* states that there are piled along the banks of Kettle creek 31,600,000 feet of logs, board measure, waiting for water to float them to market. In addition to the above there are forty rafts of square timber.

John P. Carmany, of South Annville township, Lebanon county, has a calf two or three weeks old, which instead of a coat of hair, is covered with wool like a lamb, and has a tail like that innocent animal. It is of the ordinary size, but rather a strange looking beast.

Hon. D. J. Morrell has donated to the United Brethren congregation of East Conemaugh, a lot of ground for a site for a church. The erection of the new church edifice will be commenced in a few weeks.

Michael Neyland was arrested at Scranton, on Wednesday, charged with bigamy. He left a wife in England in 1864, came to this country and married again. The brother of wife number one arrived a few days since, and caused his arrest.

A Harrisburg brewer has a dog which gets drunk on beer every day.

A Clearfield county mother learned of her daughter's contemplated elopement, and on the night appointed for the flight she drugged the intended husband's tea. The latter fell asleep and did not wake up until next morning, and in the meantime Romeo got tired waiting, and went home disgusted. He goes with another girl now.

The Lancaster Board of Trade says that the tobacco crop of Lancaster county for this year is estimated at 40,000 cases, which will realize at least a million and a half dollars.

"Tramps" will find it pleasanter to give Mr. Jonathan Saul, inn-keeper, of Greenwick township, Berks county a wide berth. Being of a benevolent turn, Mr. Saul took in a poor German wayfarer who had not where to lay his head, and was in turn taken in by the wayfarer. After living several weeks on the bounty of the generous boniface, the ungrateful Teuton took his departure and $1,500 belonging to the landlord. As $100 of this was in nickle coin, and a large part of the remainder in silver, the acquisitive wanderer had a good load to carry.

The name of the Emleton *Sun* is to be changed to the Emleton *Messenger*, and the paper will be enlarged. Messrs. Dinsmore & Johns are the publishers.

John Lindu, a native of Switzerland, who had been working on the railroad in Cameron county, disappeared while under the influence of liquor, about the middle of last month, and on the 20th inst. he had applied late at night for permission to stay all night in the house of a private family, but was refused. He was found next day frozen to death in the woods. It is supposed he died from exposure.

Mr. Samuel Hershey, of Lancaster township, died very suddenly in Lancaster on Saturday morning of heart disease. He had driven to the station in his market, and complained on the way of feeling badly. Mr. H. was well up in years, and one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of the county.

Green Grove postoffice, in Luzerne county, with its contents, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night.

This item, from the Clarion *Democrat*, is the first of the season: A boy named Truby, residing near Calensburg, had his ankle fractured by a bat slipping from the hands of another boy, at the Easton school last Friday. At last accounts he was doing well.

An organization has been effected in Tioga county to enforce the Local Option law.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The Glendon Iron Company's works, at Glendon, consumes 100,000 tons of ore yearly, 85,000 tons of coal and 50,000 tons of limestone. The company have a capital of over $2,000,000, employ 450 men and disburse monthly, for wages alone, $60,000. The ores used are the hematite of this locality and the Cornwall ore hills.

As the results of rumors which grew as they traveled from mouth to mouth, the friends of a young man in Greene county visited his home recently to pay the last sad rites over the body he remains, but failed him to have recovered from his illness sufficiently to give them a warm welcome.

A Spanish Cornelia.

A shining illustration of woman's power and influence in the domestic circle comes to us in a recent sketch of the brilliant Spanish orator and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Republic, Senor Emilio Castelar. The death of his father left him at the age of seven with no protector except his mother, Donna Maria Antonia, and her sister, both women of superior talents and culture, and noted for their goodness and benevolence. These ladies must have been endowed with a large portion of the spirit which inspired, Mary, the mother of Washington, to the training of her illustrious son, which ages ago prompted Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, to regard the sons whom she had educated as her most precious jewels. Senor Castelar left a home which was formerly supplied from England. The great advance in the price of coal in Great Britain is the cause of the change.

A wife was granted a divorce at Boston recently sent a check for $100,000 to the trustees of the Episcopal theological school at